ANEW

COMPENDIOUS SYSTEM

ON SEVERAL DISEASES INCIDENT TO

CATTLE;

WHEREIN

THE DISORDERS ARE ORDERLY DESCRIBED,

AND THE

SYMPTOMS OF EACH DISEASE ARE OBVIOUSLY LAID DOWN;

A HTIWE

COMPLETE NUMBER OF MEDICINES
FOR EVERY STAGE AND SYMPTOM THEREOF.

Entered DELEGA DELA SU SERENT

ANESSAY

ON THE DISEASES INCIDENT TO

CALVES,

AND THEIR CURATIVE INDICATIONS.

In the Course of this work will be found several Observations on the Diseases peculiar to HORSES, and their properties of Treatment.

BY THOMAS TOPHAM.



Y O R K

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Entered at STATIONER's -HALL.

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DEDICATION.

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PRACTITIONERS IN PHYSIC.

GENTLEMEN,

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Cow-Doctors have a long time lain under the imputation of Ignorance and Quackery, very few of them being possessed of more knowledge than that of a few nostrums or recipes, which they indiscriminately apply to all disorders, distinguished by the same common appellation, without considering their various concomitant symptoms, and the causes from whence such disorders are derived, or even the true nature or qualities of the materials of which their medicines are composed; therefore, an attempt to rescue this branch

of physic out of the hands of fuch Quacks and vain Pretenders, and introduce a rational method of studying the diseases incident to Horned Cattle, will not, I prefume, be totally unworthy your notice. How far the work before you will answer this defign, must be left to your superior skill; and it must be allowed, that you are the only men who can judge, with any degree of accuracy, of the merits or demerits of a work of this nature; for which reason, I have taken the liberty to address you with the following performance; and should it meet with your approbation, encouragement, and protection, or should it be the means of stimulating any more able pen to work, fo that this long neglected branch of physic might, as I have hinted above. be rescued from the murdering hands of Quacks and Pretenders, and the health and lives of this useful part of the creation. be placed under the care and management of

of a more sensible and better informed part of the community, my utmost wishes will be accomplished, and I shall have no occasion to dread the censure of boasting Emperics, or snarling Critics.

I am,

With all deference and respect,

GENTLEMEN,

Your very obedient humble fervant,

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The EDITOR.

PREFACE.

PRFFACE

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PREFACE

T may not be improper to remark, that the Editor is well aware that the stile and execution of the following Treatife is far from being correct; nay, so much to the contrary, as to stand in need of every allowance from the Reader, whose candour, he hopes, will induce him to ascribe any inaccuracies, as to manner or order, to a regard to fidelity in the Editor in strictly adhering to the manuscript left by the Author. The attentive Reader will observe, that several disorders are but flightly touched on, whilft others are handled more at large, fo much fo, perhaps, as by fome to be deemed prolix. The extreme danger, however confequent upon fuch diseases, the Editor hopes will be deemed fufficient excuse for fuch prolixity: Amongst this class may be reckoned the disorder generally called the Red-Water, or Mooring, its primary fymptom being a discharge of bloody urine, a disease as dangerous as it is common, and which, therefore, seemed to claim a more than ordinary confideration: In describing this complaint, a proper and rational diagnosis is kept in view, whereby its primary and efficient causes are clearly

clearly pointed out, fo as to render it an eafmatter to diferiminate between it and any other difeate, with which it may have been erroneoully confounded. Almost every Old Woman piques harfelf on being possessed of a neverfailing Noftrum for this Diforder, without however, any other recommendation, than that of its being handed down from Father to Son innumerable Generations, joined to an implicit faith in its infallibility, to doubt of which would be deemed worle than Infidelity. The Reader will also find a very full and circumstantial detail of the disorders incident to Young Calves, with fuitable and effectual formula of medicines for each difease. The neceffity of fuch a Work, as is now offered to the Public, will require no great degree of enforcing, when we confider what great nicety and exactness is required to suit the remedies to the discases of different animals, and even to those of the same animal at different times, on account of the alterations which are perpetually happening in the body of almost every one. Particular regard should be had to the directing and compounding the medicines, for

if the composition be not truly made, the effects may be spoiled, as a painter, by dispreportioning his ingredients, would spoil his colours; fo that person who does not adapt his remedy to the difease, duly confidering all its concomitant circumstances, will seldom effect a cure, and when he does, it must be attributed to accident. I fpeak this, because I know feveral people who are possessed of what may be called Family Recipes, which they are very strenuous in recommending; but being questioned as to the properties of its materials, or the composition, and how it is to be expected to operate, will readily answer, " they . " do not know, but that they themselves, and stheir fathers, have used it with success, and st therefore they know it to be infallible." You will find fuch nostrums generally a compound of heterogeneous matter, fo that it is impossible to afcertain the virtue of the whole composition. Loads of such are often administered till nature is wearied out, and forced to lay the burden down; then the Quack will excuse himself, by telling you, that the beaft was incurable. Now reason, affisted by observation, must direct the proper treatment of a difease; its cause, nature, and stage, must inch

be duly confidered, before a proper medicine can be appropriated to it. Nature mould always be consulted; the will always make some efforts to relieve herfelf, and that Doctor is ge nerally the most successful, who, with a proper fkill, affilts nature in those efforts. The true nature and properties of the Materia Medica, or the materials of which medicine is compoled, should be carefully studied, and well uni derstood; then the nature of the difease, its peculiar attendant circumflances, and different stages; then the medicine may with some propriety be adapted to the disease. But he who will neither read nor duly confider, but practices by rote, and preferibes at a venture, is never likely to facceed; but is like a mechanic, who undertakes to repair a machine, without a knowledge of its feveral parts, or their tiles, who is therefore more likely to clog the machine, than to affift and promote its due motion. The best and furest foundation for the true knowledge of physic, is a strict and accurate examination into the structure, frame, and constitution of the animal's body, the connection and use of all its component parts. Hypocrates pronounced Physic to be the most noble of all Arts .- In ancient times, it was in fuch fuch efteem, that its inventors and improvers were accounted Gods, and frequently filled the Sons of God, It was the general belief of the Heathens, that it came by inspirations and the Christians formerly held the fame opinion, although it is now professed and peace tifed by ignorant illiterate Blacksmiths, Weayers, Taylors, &c. It is certain, that in former times, this Art was encouraged, studied, and practiced by Kings, Princes, and Philosophers, the greatest, best, and wifest of men's for which fome were honoured with divine worthip after death. Others had flatues erected to their memories at the public expence. Now a-days, tho the Art be brought to greater perfection, yet its dignity and effect is to fallen and degraded, as to be practifed by the most ignorant Old Women; and they who have had a liberal education, and studied this Art regularly, are almost ashamed to be called Doctors, finee they must only share the Title and Business together with a parcel of Barbers, Blackfmiths. Taylors, Weavers, and Old Women. Notwithstanding this, it is an Art which merits the greatest bonour and dignity, both on account of its utility, and difficulty of access. Its professors, besides the learned languages,

CARL!

uemely

are required to understand natural philosophy. the parts of the body, and the whole animal economy; the nature, times, tendencies, fymptoms, diagnostics, and prognostics of diseases; the indication of cure, and contra-indications; they must have the skill to judge to whom, for what, when, how much, and how often to prescribe bleeding, purging, sweating, and other evacuations; they must be well acquainted with the virtues, preparations, compositions, and doses of vegetable, animal, and mineral substances, and all shop medicines. Now to accomplish all this, a man had need be been and fitted by Nature, with a peculiar genius, and fitness for, and with a strong prevailing inclination to this study and practice above all He must be endowed with diligence, fagacity, gravity, integrity, and fuch a convenient brilkness and courage as will bear him up, and carry him through difficulties without prelumption, rashness, or barbarity. By which it is evident, that Physic is the largest and most difficult fludy in the world; and, confequently, that neither this, nor any other, the best collection of prescripts, that ever was, will, or can be wrote, can alone make a complete practitioner, any more than a good collection of colours

colours and poncils can make a fine painter; and yet we often find a very illiterate fellow, just able to collect together a parcel of pitiful recipes, have the impudence and villamy to preferibe, because the majority of mankind cannot diftinguish between sense and ignorance; were they able to diftinguish the danger and damage likely to accrue by employing fuch ignorant pretenders, fuch might be fome time discountenanced. If nature alone do not work the cure, I am certain that their unleafonable preferiptions will never affilt her. Cow-Doctors and Farriers, are in general the most illiterate, injudicious, and felf-fufficient people we have amongst us; for a man of good sense, conscious of his own imperfection, will never let up for a Doctor till he has thoroughly studied the bufinels, or had the benefit of being well instructed in the Art; indeed true lenle is never preluming. And a wife man must think mankind in general either fools or mad, who employ a fet of fellows to prefcribe medicines, who cannot describe their properties, nor give a reason for any thing they do; nay, every thing they lay can only ferve to expose their ignorance, and how they can possibly be misunderstood for any thing but what they really are, feems extremely

tremely wonderful. I have often inquired what was given the beaft laft, the general answer by thele Quacks is, "Nothing, I affure you that "will do any harm; for if I can do no good,
"will do no hurt." This answer they migh This answer they might as well invert, and tell us. "If they do no hurt, as well invert, and tell us. "If they do no hurt, as well invert, and tell us." "they will do no good;" but though they administer nothing that would injure a beast when in health, they know not how much it is against that particular disease, besides they injure the Faculty, discourage education and study, keep out better advice, trifle with the animal's life render the case incurable, by prolong ing the disease, till it gets riveted in the confitution, to say nothing of the injury done by mifapplication of medicines. The case is the same in all diseases, internal or external, entire or complicated, acute or languid; yet there is not a greater catalogue of injudicious infipid prescriptions applied to any one disease incident to the Brute Creation, than that of Bloody Urine; not one of the professed Cow-Doctors fearcely can tell from whence the diforder arises, nor by what property his prescription is to effect the cure; but the disorder is so common, that almost every one is possessed of some recipe to cure it. Farriery and Cow-Doctoring remete

ing if fkilfully managed and conducted, merits the highest encomium, next to that of the hin man killed, and is of infinite confequence to the people of this kingdom; it requires a friet attention and a found judgment, to trace the nature of the difeate by the mere diagnostic figns. But the upitart Cow Doctors have a thorter method, which is the calling every inward difeate the Fleart Felon, and every external dilorde the Hide-Felon; and they have only two pre feriptions, the one they fay, will cure the Heart-Felon, and the other the Hide-Felon, and i that medicine will not cure, the beaft mult die. Alk such to describe the nature of that dilease they call the Felon, and you will readily find them at a lole; and I heartily with that ever pretender were examined by fuch queltions before he is truffed with the cure of any diffeate, Let him first be asked the name of the discale, and what it is derived from, also let him give an account of its progress and different stages; and it he prescribe for that disease, let him specify the virtues of his medicines, and the manner in which he expects them to operate; a man must then be very ignorant, if he cannot discover whether his Doctor gives a rational account, or talks nonlenie. For you may take

DOTIGIAM!

it for granted, that a Fool is not a good Physician. Notwithstanding, one would think the world was gone into the contrary opinion, by their employing the most ignorant Fellows they can find to doctor their Cattle. But I would advise every Sexton to slick to his Spade, the Cobler to his Laft, and the Blacksmith to his Anvil, and leave the profession of Physic to those who have opportunity, learning, and cathe Hide Felon: and they be the Hide Wille

To conclude, I hope this Treatife will be found to contain a better description of the di cases, and the belt collection of recipes that are to be met with in any author upon the lame Subject. And I am fully persuaded, that it will be much fafer for any man of a common un derstanding to apply the medicines herein directed, and has his own reason, assisted by this Effay, shall direct, than employ the common Herd of Farriers and Cow-Doctors. And if any man will give himfelf the trouble of fludying this Treatife thoroughly, I think he will find himself better informed than most Cow-Doctors he will meet with. However that it may answer the intent of the Purchaser, is the fincere with of the Public's most obliged secount, or talks nonlenge. humble fervant.

The EDITOR.

it for granted, that a Fool is not a good Phyfi-

world was gonedicted the couracy operand by their employing the most ignorant follows they can find to do the their Cartle. But I would advice every dexion is fick this Doade, the

OF THE FRENZY OF INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN, COMMONLY CALLED SOUGH

pacity to fludy it.

hunde. III. ant.

His universal disorder properly callde the Frenzy, is an inflammation of a check frenzy and its a manufactured acute feyer; dum and a continued acute feyer; dum and an antimative time, and a continued acute feyer; dum and an antimative time disorder are contain watchings, ravings, flow refpiration, a diffurb d and frightful countenance, with the usual symptoms of madness; frong pulsation in the temporal artery, of forestimes irregular, especially when the month has been much agitated.

Inc EDITOR

An abfects from a contusion is figure, fied, by the fudden falling down of the patient, a torpor, fadnels, a small fever augmenting gradually, a vertigo, a great dimnels of fight, hemorrhages at the note.

Todal College come di Par am ex whitting.

petual delirium, with a fierceness in the looks and actions, and a continual fever from the brain, being originally affected, are the diagnostics of that disease, which is properly called a Frenzy: but if a fever or inflammation be transferred from some other part to the brain, occasioned by some other disorder, then it is called a Symptomatic Frenzy, or Senselessness.

nois, a mideral dendry person connectance.

What I call a true Frenzy is preceded by heat, and a violent inward inflammatory pain in the head, owing to too great a quantity of blood, a redness of the eyes, and greatly disordered; the animal impovernable, never inclined to rest, if there be the least disturbance pear it; its notions about external and sensible objects are deprayed; what it sees, hears, and feels, seem (to its senses) quite different to what they really are; it breathes seldom, which is in some measure atoned for by the length of its breathings.

VI.

This diforder fometimes terminates in a Lethargy, which is a very unfavourable fign. If a Lethargy turn to a Frenzy, it promifes well; but if a Frenzy terminate in a Lethargy, the cafe is very desperate.

VII.

Ardent Fevers, amongst which the Frenzy merits a distinguished place, are always attended with high coloured urine; and, therefore, if the urine become whiter and B 2 thinner,

TITOP HAIMIST

thinner, and the eyes have watching perbetween butions layous may fafely prognofficate arm speedy deliminan. termodicing pul ar vivor the shid may have the traine sel acute

idulions in the head, ick gross and muddy urine in acute difeases, is followed, for the most part, by disorders of the head; so that when such figns appear, if the beaft be inclined to be dull, if it have the appearance of fleepiness, and if it have a low pulse, such figns denote coagulation; you may infallibly affure the by-standers that a Lethargy is not far off. Letter Strict Persons Vintagospiand all

To de dispose in the contract of the large large An involuntary emission of the excrements and urine is mostly a mortal symptom. Don't de

A Frenzy, or inflammation of the brain, may end in sphacelation, suppuration of its substance, or gangrene from an abscess therein. XI. This

This diforder is frequently octahoned by a suppression of natural evacuations, and may have, for its cause, an acute sever, wounds or contusions in the head, rarifactions of the blood, producing an inflammation of the vessels in the brain, stagnation, putrifaction, or mortification; great pain in the head, especially in the occiput, communicated to the spine; hence a loss of the senses, convulsive motions, &c.

XII.

Lethargies, Frenzies, Vertigos, and all inflammations of the brain, require large and repeated bleedings, in order to abate their proceedings, and bring about a refolution.

XHI.

Frenzies in particular require the most powerful remedies to be administered without delay, such as are able to remove

the inflammation from the arteries in the head; therefore, in the full place, bleed freelypand repeatedly .- You'll find the jugular vein near twice its ufort foldlance those large and repeated bleedings will . greatly unload the arteries of the brain. A loofeness in a moderate degree is of particular service in a hot Frenzy, as it purges and rectifies the blood.

output Corapbon and to the many heart

In order to a general cure of inflammations, in the head; observe these following cautionary rules, beilegs ed vam grunaum feeled or fweled part of the lang, as will

XV. a set asher her In the first place, a large quantity of blood must be let, out of a large orifice, duly confidering the strength and bulk of the beaft, so me the with the bear on too

I have known an inflammation fixed for some time in the jaws, there producing a roughness, mounting up in the head;

this often creates a mortal Frenzy Anit malt thus affected have great heart boats ingential and to part affected have great labour along they work and to be with great labour and anguithen the part of the part

Let these be intimately mixed over a flow fire.—As much of this ballam, or mixture, may be applied warm to the affected or swelled part of the jaws, as will well moisten the part. To be used twice a day, or occasionally.

This prescription or composition has not its equal in the whole extent of medicine, for procuring ease in the most excrutiating pains; particularly in the glandulous parts of the body. When internally

ly given, it sopous obstructions in the liver, and cleansed the urmary passages to a great degree; it causes the offending stimulating matter to transpire, and puts a period to the raging pains either internally or externally, when suitably applied. Or when the above is not easy to precure; the following may be used:

sup of the diniday of the hours, but it

To be shaken together in a bottle, and the part affected anointed therewith twice a day, or oftner, if the case so tequire

THE REMEDY.

After repeated bleedings, as the exigen-

cies of the fymptoms thall require

Or,

mours

Opi Pale Comm los Chrise | 300 | for one Dole.

Or, Take Nitre

bee amundib and very bidden to ends

A dafe to be given every fix hours, in water gruel, barley water, or infusion of penny-royal. The second composition may be given every eight hours, but if any of them should irritate too much, the interval may be longer, or a less quantity given for a dose.

These medicines are cooling and laxative, they work their passage thro' the bowels, without causing any griping disorder; at the same time, they require no over-strict regimen, only allowing plenty of thin water gruel; they refrigerate the blood, and dilute its siziness; they open obstructions, and extinguish the inslammatory lenter; they repulse the blood of its fury, depurate the coagulated huobtund the malignity and acrimonious disposition and rage thereof, and thereby respect the stupisted vessels to their former that of the head of their contents.

Solution of the vessels in the head of their best of their contents.

Solution of the head of their contents.

The quantity of Jalap-pulv. is to be augmented, or diminished, according as the constitution shall require; it worketh pretty smartly, and therefore not only purgeth what lieth loose in the ventricles and intestines, but other humours likewise from the bilious and pancreatic passages, especially from the glands of the guts.

in the brain, but a flight inflammation, gritslymish no den rabiolib aids on on the gritslymish no den rabiolib aids on the gritsly and flight the gritsly and flight broken of as of boold and still yellist and differred thro to as gritales and differred thro to as gritales the phænomena and rymnoms absenting the phænomena and rymnoms absenting

in this disease may be easily deduced.

mours refiding in the head, and finally obtund the malighit A and a monious disposition and rage thereof, and thereby HE disale hould fire be diffored as a gritulib such of a Lethargy or inhammation of the head, commonly called a dozines or virtiginousnels. brain, by clogging, in sibflance, and there-

. The quantity of Jalan-pulv. is to be

es A Lethargy is a difeate caused by cold phlegmatic humours, opprening the brain, to as to deprive the animal of its pilits, purgeth what sind sold in the horison bins and intellines, but other humours likewife from the bilious and pancreatic passages,

This cause is not a putrifying phiegin in the brain, but a flight inflammation, hat is, a hight inflammatory disposition of the whole substance of the brain, proceeding from blood that is extravalated and dispersed thro it; and from this cause the phænomena and fymptoms appearing in this disease may be easily deduced.

IV. The

philegenanc humours, oppositing the heain,

ad Pladett gnied notemmenhie eiter in woll vo the historia woll vo their shirt behind at a more inhanmatory kind. Afterieved irth temorrhage, thong and powerful timulants must be twee, in order to thin

to reminate in a Frenzy, but that is no unfavourable symptom; for when the spirits begin to animate, and the blood, by the affishance of repeated hamorrhages, begins to hasten its motion; it brings on profuse

ishnelly relucities off-kenego, etcavel alaborate continued and the partition desilvation of the partition of the state of the partition of the partition of the well well oblivation in the brain, for the well well be an apoplexy; bound odd and it is bound and among price and probably in the state of the partition of the partiti

warm or eings, and inquest frictions, or rubbines, with MIW of fliaw, or other

Bleeding in this case is requisite, but in a more sparing manner, than in disorders of a more inflammatory kind. After the first hæmorrhage, strong and powerful stimulants must be given, in order to thin the coagulated blood, and create perspiration; they are therefore necessary in all lethargic, disorders; they take off that beavy appression from the capillaries of the brain; the compact state and consinement of which, by a stagnation of the blood,

blood, oblituding its natural motions and couries, itops the pores of the external habit; renders the beaft dull and inactive, and produces numberles ills.

of the lymphaticierum lesten its quantity, and gently promotes perfiration;

Take Valerian Root in powder

[IVE Gentian Root in powder 3vil]

[IVE Virginian Snake Root in powder 3vil]

with a fufficient quality of theater shem that a fufficient quality of theater shem that a slow a roll of the above is fufficient for four dolled for wlarge cow, to be repeated every had one fever hours during the violence of the difease.

ploof, oblit deling its natural motions and to smarth swin ro ruot bbs. rethinmbs couries, itops the pores of the external habit; renders the beait dull and mactive;

This composition corrects the acridicals of the lymphatic serums, lessens its quantity, and gently promotes perspiration; it puts the blood into a fort of efferted cense, and a brisk motion, whereby it breaks the coagulations, so as to render to sanstitute and you will be allowed the shifts and you will be allowed the fluids able to perform their courses, another the shifts and you will be sometimed to be a shift of the shift of the shifts and you will be shifted the shift of went to shift will be shifted the shift of went to shift which and you will be shifted the shift of went to shift will be shifted the shift of the shift of went to shift will be shifted the shift of t

Take Valerian Root in powder 3vi iivg Gentian Root in powder iivg Gentian Root in powder iivg Virginian Snake Root in powder 3vij

edge the flum and replaced axioned of your selections of the common and property of the common and the contract of the contrac

or a decoction of marth-mallows, comfrey, and bha authorization or the like.

Or, Take Spirits of Hartshorn Therine Andromach.

Mixt together for twelve doles for a large cow. The intervals eight hours.

colon state the visit

- media at an alla college des de media in

Those medicines are of the greatest efficacy in promoting infensible perspiration, are well adapted to the removal of complaints arising from obstructions in the cutaneous pores, and diftem pers which owe their origin to grumes and viscidities that fluff the veffels, and suppress the necessary motion of the nervous fluids: they powerfully evacuate the cloggy difpolition of the blood, and gradually invigorate the whole body; they will almost infallibly remove the symptoms attendant on this disorder, and finally expel the obstinacy thereof.

CHAP.

TREATISE ON CATTLE. 19

C H A P. medil ads w

or a decocated of maril-mallows, confrey.

OF A VERTIGO, OR SWIMMING IN THE HEAD.

VERTIGO, which by the ancients was called a Swimming in the Head, and a Giddiness, is a distemper chiefly belonging to the cavities of the eyes, and the optic nerves; it causes distant objects to appear to the fight to turn round, and gives a wavering and ftaggering motion to the body; for, if the optic nerve; or its expansion in the bottom. of the eye, called the Retina, be agitated by any preternatural heat, or other emotion, the images of distant bodies will change their fituation on the Retina, and confequently the objects themselves will appear to move; this being confiftent with the nature of vision, it is reasonable to suppose that this disorder is a fever chiefly affecting the cavities of the eyes and the optic nerves.

HAH

D

THE

THE REMEDY.

Bleeding is of great efficacy in this diforder, and should by no means be omitted, but repeated as occasion may require.

Take	Valeria	Root	pulv.		g viij
index	Virginiz	n Snak	e Root	pulv.	34
	Venice '	Treacle			31
	Manna		din t	DINT,	35
	Depurat	ed Nitr	e -		37

With a sufficient quantity of treacle, made into an electuary; to be given in water gruel every fix hours.—The above quantity will be sufficient for five doses, and the nitre may be omitted, if not easy to procure.

Or, '	Take V	Valer	ian p	ulv.		yiij
		NE PAR	pulv		Mar Hole	3 ' j

Mixed

Mixed and made into an electuary with treacle, for one dose. The interval five or fix hours.

Or, Take Spirits of Hartshorn 3 iff

Made Mustard and Valerian 3 iijs

equal quantities

noval, his barder states, as opposing that

Mixed for fix or feven dofes. The intervals fix hours, to be given in water gruel.

Or, Take Nitre depurat

Mixed for three doles, to be given in an infulion of penny-royal, every eight hours, or occasionally.

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afaiting to every part of the bet

Camphor may be diffolved in water, or other liquors, and thus fitted for being commodiously taken.—It may be ground with fugar, almonds, or thick mucilages, and the water added by degrees.

D 3

Or,

Or, Take Spt. Sal. Ammon. 3 fa for one dole

To be given in an infulion of pennyrroyal, or barley water, as occasion shall require.

A vertigo being in a great measure a disease of the nervous kind, it must be regarded as such.

A nerve is supposed to be a long small bundle, of very sine pipes or hollow sibres, issuing from the brain, and giving sensation to every part of the body.

Three for three doller, to be given in

No medicine can be better adapted to this difease, than any of the above; they invigorate the fluids, and open the obstructed nerves; they absterge and rarify the congealed substance which gives being to this malady.

with signs, almonds, or thick muchages,

essign of hisbin in C.H.A.P.

and meetal burning sitt violent

blee C H A P. IV.

OF AN INFLAMMATION IN THE STOMACH.

influencien, the Eras and efficience

THIS most frequently happens to

When the appearance of a burning,

The stomach is inflamed, when any part thereof is excoriated, and often suffers inflammation when preternaturally distended.—It happens sometimes from excoriating mashes taken in, or an inflammatory disposition of the part.

companied with an armor continual fever.

It manifests itself by a raging heat and pain, distension and pulsation in the part, a great difficulty of diglutition and respiration, attended with a difficult cough and yawning.—When it is very violent and of long standing, it is sometimes attended with

with an internal burning and violent thirst; while the external parts feel cold.

DANGER OF A THE

When the stomach is seized with a real inflammation, the signs and effects are nearly as follow.

When the appearance of a burning, fixed and pungent pain settles in the stomach, it grows more violent at the instant that any thing is swallowed down into it, the stomach then resists it with the utmost violence, strainings and a very painful cough.—It puts the animal in terrible unremitting anguish about the vitals, accompanied with an acute continual sever.

IV.

When this disorder proceeds from Poisons, Ulcers, Fevers, &c. it is generally very fatal, there being very few instances to the contrary.

V. The

The truest diagnostic figns of this diftemper are vehement thirft, difficult respiration, &c. also when a very hot mash is taken without being fensible of the heat thereof.

VI.

It is fometimes difficult to diffinguish an Inflammation in the Stomach, from an Inflammation in the Liver, especially in its concave part, because they are very near one another, but what is proper for one, will not harm the other, and may be fafely given.

Its causes are the same with Inflammations in general; it is fometimes communicated from some adjacent part which is inflamed, or some sharp corrosive matter fwallowed in the food.

VIII.

An Inflammation is an effusion and extravalation of blood through the substance of the part, and according as this effusion, or extravalated blood is thicker, thinner, or more waterish; it produces a swelling that is hotter, harder, or more waterish.

This effusion and extravalation of blood through the membranes of the ftomach. has two forts of causes, internal and external. The internal is the thickness and viscidity of the blood, which hinders the free circulation thereof through the capillary vessels of the entrails, and this I believe is for the most part the cause of Inflammations.

Another internal cause, liable to produce an Inflammation in the Stomach, or other parts, is the swelling and fermentation of the blood in the veffels.

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In either of the foregoing causes, the blood by its violent motion, expanding the vessels, produces a rupture, or an anastomose therein, and thereby fixes an Inslammation in the Stomach or other parts, according to the inward or outward looseness and flaccidity it finds in those parts; for the reason why an Inslammation happens sometimes to fix in the Stomach rather than elsewhere, must be owing to the disposition of the part.

A violent agitation of the blood is generally succeeded by an Inflammation; sometimes in the Lungs, at other times in the Liver or Stomach, according to the disposition of those parts.

the influent fwellings can terminate but shot two ways, it XI is difficilled, it is

This diforder, if not timely remedied, will foon terminate in cancerous, or gangrenous diftempers; or in sudden death, hastened by convulsions.

MA JIIX

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Indeed all Inflammations of an internal kind are very dangerous, but most of all that of the Stomach. and carly may bear

theretical and in the control of out the later of

red to to more and of more more de an

In fine, the Stomach performs such vast fervice to the body, and is so nearly allied to the heart, that the patient must be in a very bad condition indeed, whenever it fuffers an Inflammation of the same

A visibin high all colors blood is be-

An Inflammation, caused by the effufion of blood through the membranes of the Stomach, if it does not kill the patient, must either be discussed or suppurated: for inflamed swellings can terminate but those two ways; if it is discussed, it is well; but if it turns to a suppuration, it is only the changing one diforder for grenous differences, or in tudde, radions

X. Indeed

XIII. An

hallened by convellions.

XIII.

An imposshume can be occasioned by nothing but extravasated blood stagnating in the Stomach, and turning to matter.

Assertation of XIV. of Contained a

Lay have a state of the language of the y

Imposthumes, and all kinds of Ulcers, may be pronounced mortal, when fituated in the ventricle.

XV.

"Primary it dual mit while

A true Inflammation in the Stomach is a very dangerous distemper, and of which very few recover.

XVI.

Inflammations in the Stomash often communicate an Inflammation to other neighbouring parts.

E 2 METHOD

METHOD OF TREATMENT.

If this disorder be caused by an inflammatory disposition, phlebotomy, according to the demand of the symptoms, is requifite; the fize, strength, and constitution of the animal must also be duly regarded.

Take	Rhuba	rb in po	owder	A STATE OF THE STA
	CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR OF THE	CERT AND AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF	中高等	31.0%
	Honey			3 is
and the	10 to	HAT BOIL	samualla	MOUDINAL.

To be mixed with three pints of a decoction made of round birthwort for one dose; at the time of giving, add one large meat spoonful of dulcified fpirit of fal ammoniac.-To be repeated every four, five, or fix hours, or as the fymptoms may require. -- If the extreme parts be very cold, and the belly preternaturally distended, a more frequent repetition of the medicine is necessary.

No.

To MAKE THE DECOCTION.T

contents, and confequently it will procure

Take four ounces of round birthwort, well crushed, and boil it over a slow fire in three quarts of soft water; then strain off the decoction for use.—You may make any quantity you please, only observe the above pro portion.

When a costive habit attends the diforder, take the following clyster:

Two quarts of smooth Water Gruel, or Broth,
Four ounces of lenitive Electuary, and
One ounce of common Salt.

Mixthese together for a clyster, and, when blood-warm, inject it at the rectum, by the affistance of a proper clyster-pipe, and let it be retained there two or three hours.

This clyfter will, to all intents and purposes, efficaciously fall in with the view of unloading the bowels of their costive contents

contents, and consequently it will procure immediate relief on many occasions. The addition of falt, by a mild and gentle stimulus, infallibly insures its effects, and therefore precludes all occasion for a more elaborate prescription.

Or, Take the decoction of Camomile Flowers, or Marshmallows, one quart—Venice Turpentine and Honey, of each one ounce, dissolved in two Yolks of Eggs.

Mix all together for a clyster.—Smooth water gruel may be added till the whole amounts to two quarts.

Turpentine abounding with warm aromatic and subtile particles might deterge too much, and even abrade the sibrous texture, were it not mixed with eggs, in order to diminish the violence of its properties, and check its activity.—A second motive for thus mixing it, is to divide it so as to make it easily unite with an aqueous vehicle, which of itself it will not do.

TREATISE ON CATTLE.

do.—This operates more powerfully by urine than the former.

If your fituation will not eafily admit of those ingredients, let the following clyster be made.

Take Epfom falts, half a pound, and diffolve them in two quarts of water gruel, or fat broth, warm.

white the violation by the AT of the second

This may be injected warm whenever nature requires it. Regard must be had that the beast stands favourably with its fore parts lowest at the time of injecting; if the animal makes great resistance by straining, &c. omit a little in the force of the injection.

The following medicine may be given if the symptoms do not abate.

Take

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Boil these ingredients in eight quarts of soft water to half the quantity, then strain off the decoction and whoold all or the decoction.

Then take Liquid Laudanum 13x

Mix these with three pints of the foregoing decoction, made warm, for one dose.

The clyflers are not to be omitted if the beaft remains coffive.

This medicine inspires the mass of blood with a fresh and mild ferment, and subdues the most raging pains it occasion in the stomach, procures activity to the bloody to be a subdue of the bloody to the bloody to

fluggish and irritating fluids.- It smooths and reffrains the faline turbulent particles of the blood fo as to hinder it from tushing impetuously through its channels: also it brings in such a supply of such foft inoffensive nourishment, as gives no trouble to the blood when it is weak, and of a broken crass: there is nothing better adapted to this diforder for fubduing and allaying the fury of the pain, when properly used; it stands in no need of recommendation, its efficacy is fuch as will bear the frictest trial.

H A P.

A COMPENDIOUS DISSERTATION ON PE-RIPNEUMONY AND PLEURA-PERI-PNEUMONY, COMMONLY CALLED AN INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS, OR FOG-FEVER; WITH A SUITABLE THE-ORY OF THE OBVIOUS EFFECTS OF DRY COLD WINDS.

HE first observation necessary to be made, relative to the production of this difease, is on the effects of dry cold winds

winds on the bodies of animals. In the first place, they constringe the whole external habit, making the fkin more fliff and corrugated, flutting up its pores, and leffening perspiration, at least suffering only the thinner part of the humours to fly off.-By a dry cold, also, the whole fystem of fibres is made more strong, firm, and elaftic; and the action of the veffels on the doontained fluids more vigorous and fogoible; whence a brifker circulation more heat pipirit, and activity; by which the globules of the blood are rendered more debie, compact, and numerous, and the wholemass of humours disposed to a greater degree of tenacity at Its may be added, that as cold and dry air is almost always very heavy and elastic, it will, by its greater preffure on the body, coloperate with its cold and dry qualities, in producing greater effects; for blood drawn in fuch prevailing conflictubions of the latinosphere, his constantly found more

dense

rarify

denfe and viscid, than in long, moift, and warm feafons. This diforder fuffers moft during the continuance of north eafterly winds to Indeed fuch winds are the genes ral producers of bad and fatal diseases, but more to in some particular situations fly off .- by a dry cold, extentioniumnts fyshem of fibres is made more itrong, it m, el Such is the frail effate of brute beings. that the transition from high health to great difeases is very easy and exceeding commont for fuch high, rich, and denie blood, agitated by strong and vigorous vessels, is extremely apt to be wrought up to fuch a degree of viscidity, as makes it unfit to pass the ultimate ramifications of the arteries; from which, obstructions and con-Requent inflammations most easily arise, especially on any excess in diet, fuch as for clovery or other rich aliments, drive ducing greater effects; for blood drawn en Obstructed perspiration, or sudden alteration in the temperature of the air, will F 2 dense rarify bul arom this regular expound adpartition, and arom class affected alphay ration a discharge of that the mean, and often in a discharge of that theum, and often in a

It is evident that animals, having viscid blood and rigid fibres, are subject to inflammatory disorders of all kinds, and in AH Teafons is and a certain temperature of "Herair is not only more liable to produce them than others, but extremely apt Blo fix them in particular parts; for when vs very cold air confiringes the external 59 Habit, corrugates the Ikin, and thuts up of the pores, more blood than ordinary is Total on the internal and more wital parts, especially the lungs; Which, by their vast expanse of internal surface. greatly exceed the whole Ikin, in exhaling off the superfluous, acrid, and vapid humidity of the blood; and, when the pores of the fkin are in any degree thut up, the exhalation from the lungs should compensate for the defect in cuticular difcharge;

TREMTASE ON CATTLE. 0137

charger Rominstance, Werindpartified,
that immediately on taking cold, the dungs
are more or less affected by a cough, a
discharge of thin rheum, and often in a
much severer manner, it makes and

When very cold air is continually admitted into the lungs, it, also corrugates
their internal membranes, thuts up their
excretory ducts, and hinders a duc exhalation and perspiration of the durcharge
from the retained perspirables. It may
the added, that the air, by its great degree
of coldness and meanness to the blood in
the pulmonary vesicles and cellules, is apt
to congeal, at least greatly to condense it.

There have been many inflances where extreme cold air hath caused an absolute and sudden stagnation of blood in the hungs, and killed almost instantly. We hoften find that very cold winds so affect and contract the very skin of our hands and

and face, as to make it rough, cracked, and fore; then, why may not we suppose it to have a similar effect on the more tender and delicate membranes of the trachea-arteria and bronchia, in both human and brute creatures?

But the pleuraisamembranevery largely.

Plow It is obvious, that when a greater quantity than ordinary of denie fizy blood is thrown on the lungs by the confirmed ing of the external habit, the vehicle of the lungs themselves are inordinately conficted, and the excretory ducts and briefless of the glands of the wind-pipe and broadhia; are confiderably oblimated; beatenessed preparations will be very readily generated. In the plants of the standard will be very readily generated.

natural confequence of a long, dry, boold temperature of the air, will not only difpose to inflammations in general, and to peripreumonic diforders in particular, but particular, but also

also to pleuretic; for, as the arteries exbeyond display to the parts are exbeyond on membraneous parts are exbloqqui ew ion vam your nem of course, liable
to be obstructed by gross, sizy blood; and
hence arise many ill disorders.

But the pleura is a membrane very largely extended, and spread over with an inspite number of very small arterious ramisip cations, and the intercostals, which, arising nearly at right angles from the aorta, by that means receive the more viscid part of the blood, as being lighter; the heavier passing on nearer the axis of the great artery, and hence are exceeding subject to obstructions, from an inflammatory lentor, and so are likewise the intercostal muscles and periosteum of the ribs, which receive the blood in part, at least, from a like distribution of the arteries.

temperature of the air, will not only difexanginaria as flawess enliquely south to to incommon gaibseave bruya are saigned to incommon gaibseave bruya are saigned alfo epedemic, in very cold dry feafons; nay, in high cold ficuations, much expeled to north eafterly winds, they are commonly endemic.

Sence wife many ill difords

Indeed pleuretic disorders, properly so called, are apt to bring on the paripneumonic, and very frequently do so, for preasons, which will be given hereaster. Hence it comes to pass, that we may find many more pleurisies complicated with peripneumonic symptoms, than true and exquisite pleurisies, and this compound exquisite pleurisies, and this compound disease may be properly called a Pleura-peripneumony; or, an Instammation of the Lungs. In general, this disease deferves a weighty consideration, but it is distille understood. The following remarks will explain their nature and method of cure.

A Peripreumony, in the largest sense of the word, is a disease so common, either of

capitality in the maintaining the

as an original maladino or confequentials for deligible of some should be ighted gently anothered by seveny one who present tends to practice physic.

As sho to notes the bidrom a sicripal cause of the principal sangle indicates the cause of the principal cause of the principal cause of the principal cause of the cause of t

Beliebe, there are very different degrees. I and species of this disease, seath of which are demands particular attention, and aspectable liar method of case. For a Peripusumony, and arrival arising from a violent inflammation, be dutice. Lungs, by a very sizy and dense as blood, observating a great many of the state pulmonic and bronchial arteries, is a quite a different disease, and requires a very different reatment to that of an obstruction of the lungs, by a heavy, viscid, pinti-stous matter, as is the case in what late and

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andit

writers

writers call a Peripneumonia Notha .-And this again should be managed in a very different manner to one depending on a thin acrid defluxion on the lunge; and yet there are some general symptoms common to them all, particularly, a short difficult breathing, attended with a hoozing, more or lefs, and fever, which very few obvious fymptoms, however, give the general denomination of a Peripneumony, though in nature very different, and require to be treated very differently; for, in the first case, speedy and large repeated bleedings are absolutely requisite to lessen the quantity and force of the too rapid blood, with the most cooling, relaxing, diluting medicines. In the fecond, at the beginning, some blood indeed may be drawn off, to prevent the further infraction of the obstructing lentor, and make room for proper inciding, diluting attenuants; but, if you are too bufy with your fleam, you weaken the patient more than

than the discase, which requires attenuants, detergents, expectorants, and gentle softening medicines.

The third case may require bleeding, in order to hinder the advance of the inflammation; but lubricating, demulgent diet is demanded. Great regard must be had also to the different stages of the same kind of Peripneumony, and the different symptoms that attend it.

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For though at the beginning of a severe Inflammation of the Lungs, large and repeated bleedings may be indispensibly necessary; yet, if, after the second or third bleeding, the beast begin to discharge from its nostrils, a well concocted matter, somewhat tinged with blood, you are to restrain farther evacuations that way; otherwise, you weaken the animal without necessary, and often entirely suppress expectoration, to its utter ruin.

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And

And yet, if a confiderable quantity of thin florid fpumous blood discharge from the nostrils, you should draw off more blood, in order to quiet the hoozing and cough which attend the diforder. is the advance of the talk

Whereas, if it is a thin, gleety, darkcoloured matter that is discharged, it is generally a mark of greater malignity, and that the blood is in a putrifying diffolying state, and will, by no means, bear a large emission of blood. for the arch at the beginning of a feet

In thort, the difease is quite another thing when the inflammation is but forming, from what it is when the obfiructing matter is concocted, or actually suppurated. complete division in the same and an arrangement

But to be more particular, if a beaft, just before in full health, should, on violent exercise, or a severe cold, be seized with a great shivering, succeeded by burning

TREATISE ON CATTLE. -45

fion and load at its breaft, with more or less of a sough, blood should be taken away immediately, in a moderate large quantity, from a large orifice.

The stronger and more plethoric the beast is, the larger quantity of blood should be drawn away; yet so as to stop on the appearance of faintness. Cold sweats in the neck and shoulders, are very fatal symptoms.

Belides, the age and fize of the animal are both to be confidered; for a large, fat, and corpulent beaft will not bear bleeding so well as a lean and muscular one; not having so much red globular part of the blood, nor are its vessels so elastic.

I observe, that, antecedent to fevers, the body grows more heavy, and of course course more plethoric; the rigors shew a viscosity in the blood, flagnating in the extremities of the capillary arteries.

a sway immediately, in a moderate darge The animal's eyes and nostrils grow pale and livid, and the roots of its horns cold; this increasing lenter will in course lessen perspiration, and increase the quantity of humours. Generally the more violent the rigor is at the attack, the more violent is the succeeding fever; and this may in some measure guide us in drawing off blood, as we must expect, on a violent and long continued rigor, a high fever, and a very viscid state of the blood. The first tradition date that

If the fymptoms are not relieved by the first bleeding, after ten or twelve hours, more blood should be drawn, even fooner, if they appear more aggravated; and this must be repeated, if the fever, oppression, anxiety, and difficulty of breathing

nell as a lead

breathing increase, or continue equally severe; especially, if the blood drawn appear very firm and dense, or be covered over with a tough yellowish coat, or buff, as it is called; which, however, very often doth not appear till the second or third bleeding, though the symptoms may indicate a very high inflammation; and this very often bappens by the trickling of the blood down the neck from the orifice, owing to too strait a confinement, or the sliding of the skin over the orifice, by which the blood is hindered from spouting forth in a full stream.

This dense busty appearance of the blood, with a firm strong pulse, will warrant the drawing of blood, till the respiration, at least, becomes more free and easy.

But if the crassamentum, or concrete mass, is of a very loose texture, and not covered

elderalistica very econolisable

THE MEN HE HE GAPTELL 484

covered with a fixy coat, or huffs end, the pulle feels to link, flutter, and graw more is weak and finall, on bleeding, it is time to defift, and try other methods of relief dout

or no ferum, thow tong foever kept, but A thin bluid alien on my he blood with a filly the blood of his filly the look of his greenih jelly, immediately if wide in the cruor itself, being livid, bode and both with a telebrate back of the blood of his creation of blood of the bear large and both with the creation of blood of the bear large very limit which the bear large very limit bear the both of the bear the both of by those who use that the triping.

Nay, even a very florid, thin, loose blood, that gives off little or no ferum after standing some time, however spend cious it may appear to unexperiented to persons, is far from being the good blood or they imagine; but generally largues (in a this disease especially) a very considerable is advance to a putrid and acrid state.

But

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For by mixing spirit of hartshorn, or sal ammoniac, with blood from the most healthy, as it runs off, it will put on such a florid appearance, and give off little or no serum, how long soever kept, but still remains loose, and as it were half fluid.

It is observable, that spirits of hartshorn, used frequently, and in large quantities, dissolves the blood, and brings on profuse hamorhages; which, I think, is an observation which should be well considered by those who use that spirit.

A strong, throbbing, quick pulse, in peripheumonies, always indicates further bleeding, at least till some degree of ease in breathing appear, or a free expectoration of laudable matter is discharged at the nostrils.

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But

But it frequently happens that the pulse, even at the very first, seems obscure oppressed, irregular, and suggish, and fometimes intermitting; the animal, at the fame time, having the appearance of great weakness and oppression, which would feem to contra-indicate bleeding and yet the load at the lungs, a difficulty in breathing, great anxiety, and heat raging about the precordia, loudly demand bleeding. This confounds the upstart cow doctors, who cannot then understand the disease, much less a proper method of treatment. It must be confidered, that such a want of strength, spirit, and pulle, doth not arise from want of blood, as the duration of the difeate for a few hours, or even a day or two. cannot be supposed to have exhausted the vital liquid to any confiderable degree. The truth is, it is not the defect, but the too great quantity of blood, in fuch cale, is the real cause of those Tymptoms, for . for the blood vessels being overloaded with humours, and distended beyond their due tone, cannot act with sufficient vigour; the equilibrium between the solids and suids being not duly kept up, the moving vessels are unable to protrude the blood with due force, just as too great weight on the embolus of a syringe, hinders its free play.

Hence foon follow a deficiency of spirits. from want of due circulation of the blood. and proper secretion thereof; and thence. a tendency to stagnation, concretion, and a large train of direful symptoms, even death itself, unless timely prevented by fufficient bleeding, which (by diminishing the too great quantity of blood) restores the equilibrium between the folids and fluids, and a free action to the elastic muscular canals, which now again exert more force on the contained humours and sarry on the circulation in a m H 2 regular tor

beegalar and confiant manner; left which his property determination of the property described to be a some of the property of

bredle fome very violent inflammations, bredle fome very violent inflammations, and where both lobes of the lungs are greatly inflamed and obstructed, an immediate and excessive weakness comes on, with an inexpressible anxiety, and opposition at the lungs, a very weak trembling pulse, the lungs, a very weak trembling pulse, partial sweats.—This I know from long experience. It is a dreadful case, but it does

incurable.

does not arife from the want of blood, bibut from a want of due circulation and adiffribution of it. For there being formany y and great obfirmations in the branches of tishe spulmonic artery, that the blood is geponded apan the lungs, and hindered from i passing freely as it ought from the right ai ventricle of the heart to the left, of that s the sorts and its branches do not receive ablood enough to carry on the common boffices of life, on which flagnation, and neimmediate death foon follow. Diffediens have made me truly fenfibly of this cafe, wherein I have found the lungs quite .a rented up with concreted blood red, hard, viands as it were help, or father of the of fiver; and confinence of liver; and fo nahivy, that any part cut off would ink cother dungst da very dweath trembling bulle, diblif any thing can be done in this most anderperate case, it must be bleeding early; or, in a mort time, it will be entirely

incurable. I have feen forme furprizing good effects from bleeding on both fides of the neck, when done in a proper featon; even fometimes after a fingle bleeding I have known the pulse and drength of the patient funk to a furprizing degree the animal feized with a fort of nervous complaint, great tremors, and profuse fweatth dran atra-bilious diarrheas havingle blackish tongue, comange delirium, thought at the beginning, the pulse and peared ifull and throbbing the upain; hoozings and oppression, lovery urgent ab to indicate bleeding pretty ftronglydia broken and disfolved, or that the gross oNbw, silt thefe cafes of feldom found the blood buffy to any confiderable year gree, but commonly very horidis which loofe and foft confidence; or very dable coloured, and coated with a very thing and bluish, or greenish film. This last appearance I have frequently poted in real pleura eperipae unionies con van Joidt

Whenever

BEWHENEVER TOWN RICH & Toole Britished Hatel of Blood T was very cantions have I advised further bleeding, especially when I found the pulle, or the patient itfelf, become more languid after; whough the oppression; load, or pain; mights feen the animal feized with a fortaphalipsayor complaint, great tremots, and profuse VI concur with Buglivis in the first part of the prognostic, as well as the slash; having always found a very florid blood drawn sin the beginning of pulmonic fevera a very ill omen: for it shews that either the crafts of the bleed is much broken and dissolved, or that the gross inflammatory blood flicks in the pulmoway jedd vlac that and the very thinnest and most ferous part can trang scides and pass into the left ventricle of coloured, and coated with a varsedient and bluith, or greenith film, This last ni Thoughy the appearance lofo as prestys thick fizy coat on the blood, is in general Whenever 110

no ill fymptom, in pulmonic fevers; yet, when it is excessively tough, and extremely yellow, or of a pale lead-colour, it threatens danger, and shews that the inflammatory lentor is highly wrought up, and very difficult to be resolved or attenuated, and that it will scarce admit of any commixture with any of the dilutents which are taken in.

the graph beginning with a party and The crassamentum of the blood, often puts on a globular, or rather a kind of an oblate spheroidical figure, after large and frequent bleedings, in violent pleuretic, or peripneumonic fevers; and the cake of blood is found to fwim in a great quantity of very thin, and fometimes a quite limpid ferum; its greatly contracted concave furface, or coat, being almost as tough as leather, and the whole mass nearly as hard and firm as a piece of flesh.

> AND THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF Now,

inou, in this case, a great dear of the giobular part of the blood being drawn of by repeated bleedings, the crassamentum. is much leffened in quantity; but ftill retains its greatly morbid viscolity, and its globular part being valily denie, they attract each other exceeding firongly, as appears by the figure and confidence of the crassamentum. And though the proportion of ferum may have been greatly augmented, by the use of plentiful dilutents, yet it appears, by the tenuity and limpidness thereof, that it has not been well mixed and united with the globular and fulphurous, or only part of WHEN THE WHITE WAS A PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O the blood.

Nay, it is often observed, that thin watery dilutents, given in large quantities, in severe inflammations, are rendered off by urine, almost as limpid and insipid as water, otherwise they run off in vastly profuse sweats; not in the least mixing,

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in a due manner, with blood, properly to called, nor acting in the least on the sulphurs and salts thereof; their exceeding firm combination eluding the force of the diluters. I have repeatedly seen this in pleura-peripheumonies, when the pain remained almost as violent as ever, after the fourth or fifth bleeding, and the globular part of the blood has been so reduced, that the crassamentum hath scarce been a fixth part of the whole volume of blood, and yet as solid as a piece of slesh. These cases are generally mortal.

If, after the second or third bleeding, the patient begin to discharge freely from its nostrils, a yellowish concocted matter lightly ringed with blood, stop there; and particularly, if its breathing become more free, which it frequently doth; bleeding will then weaken the animal to no purpose, or even a very bad one; it may quite suppress expectoration, by which nature

is now throwing off the discale, and that by the most proper crisis and ready outlet; the obstructing matter in the extremities of the bronchial and pulmonic arteries, being so far resolved, concocted, or digested, as to pass off freely into the cavities of the visculæ bronchia. Hence the extreme branches of these arteries become again passable, the circulating passages through the lungs are, by nature or art, made easily dilatable, and the obstructed vessels begin to open.

Now the lungs fuffer less from an inflaminatory lentor, than when they are
very rigid and elastic, as commonly happens in strong robust cows, which are
subject to suffer most from inflaminations
in the lungs, this observation is confirmed by experience.

Whenever the discharge from the nostrile, is either very frothy, or confists of

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bouclos-ravil, egand, balance of the cale sievery defeate of the cale sievery defeate of the cale sievery and that are bladder,

abile But the obstruction being deeply radicated, and the impelling force of the to heart wehement; some of the vessels are which open and the blood extravalated -quinto the cavities of the lungs, from whence repart of it is discharged. For, when great obstructions are formed in some part of don'the lungs, the blood must be forced in and with preater liwrapidity through the vessels which re--nichnain persions, and which, being over-Budifiended frequently break, the blood when gushes into the cavities of the bronchia, and many times into the inmost be decoulded of the relicular cells; part of fuch blood is fometimes discharged from the nostrils of the beaft, and appears florid and frothy, a supply to a

Wignessen cities residently or animarion.

Disell

But the great misfortune is, that great part of this extravalated blood remains in the lungs, and stuffs up the air bladder, - compresses and obstructs its blood vessels, on by which the difficulty of breathing is 916 very much increased, the circulation of be blood through the lungs is greatly hindered, the minute veffels dare hupprefied, and the blood continuing there. to grown more and more putrid still at il length it becomes a corrolive famies, which 1916 defiroys the very fubflance of the lungs. As all inflammations of the lungs will either quickly choak the patient, by hinbooldering the passage of the blood through -no them, or terminate in a suppuration, hongangrene, or fcirrhofity, if the obstructing matter is not foon kindled, refolved, m nor digested. A vision of the Month de Month the nothing of the half and appears

You should be as early as possible in your endeavours to abate or take off the inflammation,

distance in

moderation, by bleeding in due of the mainting moderation, as all relaptes on their earliest are dangerous time pattern error up dangerous time dangerous t

For when once an ableefs is actually forming, bleeding can be of no farther fervice; for the lungs are furrounded on all fides by a warmth and moisture, and they lie fo near the heart, acting on the inflammatory obstruction with constant and great force, that where the inflammatory symptoms continue with great violence, four or five days or more, fur-cessively, an ableefs or mortification is justly to be feared, and little advantage is then to be expected from bleeding.

Yet on any fresh attack of violent pain, difficult respiration, and suppressed expectoration, you are to begin again, as it were

were anew, but with great caution and moderation, as all relapfes in these cases, are dangerous, the patient growing daily weaker and less capable of bearing any confiderable loss of blood; therefore it would be very imprudent, upon every little fymptom, to have recourse to bleed ing, as it would render the case very desperate and irretrievable, violemmelini

and great force, that where the milam-In all inflammations of the lungs, bleeding is indispensibly necessary in some degree; and fometimes when well timed and executed proves quite curative; yet, in general, there are feveral other indications to be answered; for both the fever and the inflammation require a cool diluting regimen, and nitrous relaxing medicines, together with a moderately cool free air, and as much quietness as possible; as this diforder can bear no diffurbance of body or mind, it avails little to draw off some of the fizy obstructing inflammatory blood. 98907

64 20 THOTP HOATMEAN

blood, if the remainder is not cooled, diluted, and a farther generation of the inflammatory lentor prevented by introduce attenuants, and diluting, relaxing, emolations medicines. No altringent medicines must be nied. Hot air, much motion of the body, and agitation of mind, tend greatly to increase the difease and bring on paroxysins, which often prove fatal; therefore it is necessary to keep the animal in a quiet posture, and breathing in as cool air as possible, otherwise it will be in immediate danger of suffocation.

Where there is not only a great obfiruction in the veffels of the lungs, but
also an inflammation in their very substance, a narrow stifling place is exceeding dangerous and improper. Good
air and quietness, with relaxing cool
ing emolient regimen and accidulents,
given in gruel, are all necessary to for-

ward

ration,

ration, and endanger the life of the animal; for affect expectoration of concoded matter, is of the greatest service towards the cure of binflammations of the lungs, and should always be rencouraged the a speedy teshisiben system frequently ensures

Thave often observed a quantity of matter discharged at the nostrils, tinged with blood, occasioned by a rupture of arteries in the lungs, and not by a refolution of the inflammatory obstruction. Now, if the arteries are burft in the lungs, the blood guiles into the cavities of the bronchia, sometimes in such quantities as to cause a sudden suffocation, if not immediately brought up. But more commonly it leaks into the pulmonary veficulæ, and many times the veffels are broken in the inmost recesses of the lungs, part of the blood, illuing from fuch rupture, may be discharged from the nostrils. fresh and florid; but the principal part remains

remains in the ultimate ramifications and bellular interffices of the bronchia, and stuffs up the lungs, compresses the furrounding blood veffels, and at length putrifies and corrodes all around it; hence a speedy suffocation, a dangerous vomica, or a direct gangrene frequently enfues. This extravalated matter, also, may inideed be partly discharged off, in the form of a bloody fanies, or of livid and black epacoctions; but it is commonly with fuch difficulty, and fo violent a cough or hoozing, as even to increase the extravafation; but fuch discharge is also imperfeet, the lungs remain loaded, and fatal Such exconfequences are produced. pectoration is exceeding dangerous, and truly it is a fign of an impending mortification, or that one is really formed. When this is the case, I immediately direct bleeding, and in fuch quantities as are adapted to the strength of the beaft, in order to abate the too rapid motion of

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the hingd, sleffen the sinflemmation, Tand preyent, as much as possible othe further affution infriblood amongh the spirimonie Melfelszi Where it would do infinite out of the mouth in abundanc leideling the nofe a watery substance, which sticks ad But nature takes many different ways to relieve herfelf from inflammations in the lungs as well as from other difeafes; yet her most common effort is by expectoration, and while that proceeds well, we may indulge her in the attempt; abut never interrupt it, which violent purging, fweating, and the like, will infallibly do: fo that the other methods, just mentioned, feem only to be the bye-ways of nature; and, therefore, should not be encouraged to any confiderable degree firm out al penfibly necessary, in some degree, and the eight of waithoughib nommon atted, flammatory difeate arealobyious abeing manifested in the following manners bus the symptoms of the disease) will prove a

perfed

bust be functions are! A great difficulty and the athing date aded with a leough spening the riguth, and plotruding forth the hongue plotten a ropy flime will run out of the mouth in abundance, allo at the nose a watery substance, which sticks The glue to the infide of the Hoffills! the eyes look very dall, and the pulse is hard. At other times the mouth is halk and dry. the Rindfiff, and all the external parts dold. But coldness, especially offethe legs, terrs and roots of the horns arways untends the original Tpecies of this (weating, and the like, will infallished) fo that the other methods, Just mentioned, teem on yyod a MER-way of nature; ind, therefore, thould not be encouraged

In the first respect, bleeding is indispensibly necessary, in some degree, and sometimes, when well timed and executed, shaving particular regard to the strength and constitution of the beast, and likewise the symptoms of the disease) will prove a entry. hopes of cure is mostly inconfolable

When bled, let the beaft be well covered with furtable cloathing, allowing plenty of room and free air; at the same time use dry friction on the legs of the heast at every convenient opportunity, in order to increase the circulation and promote the warmth of the extremities, by that means inviting the increased force of the circulation from the centre to the circumference.

Take penny-royal two handsfully to outrie at that add two quarts of fost water, and let it be flowly boiled overva fire attituded it is the half is confumed; then train off the decottion for use.

DOM: DO

Mix the above together in a pot, and

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will answer a very good purpose, and may be easily procured. To be made in the following manner, viz.

bolod is become infugerable, and the tath of the description of clean barley, to that appear of cure is molly inconsilable.

Take two of clean barley inconsilable.

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barley begin to burft; then ftrain with the begin to burft; then ftrain with the begin for the plenty with the first with the strain off the emultion for the.

use dry fristion on the legs of the beast xim of rewind liw syods and to receive the warmth of the extenties, by that

Take Spirit of Sal Ammoniac and in Military and Military

Mix the above together in a pot, and when intimately mixed, put it into a bottle for use, which will retain its virtue many months if well corked. Don't pour but the medicine from the bottle till you are ready to administer it.

The

follows: and book way a ranker that

Take One quart of fost water, to be made into smooth gruel, free from lumps. Add nitre in powder, about 3ii. If the beast be moderate large and strong, three or four ounces of butter may be added to each dose.

When the gruel is blood warm, add to the above quantity one quart of any of the above decoctions, together with half an ounce, or a large table spoonful of the medicine out of the bottle; each dose may be repeated every five or six hours, during the violence of the symptoms.

Nothing is to be given by way of aliment during the intervals, as any nutriment would only tend to augment the disease. Great caution must be had when TREATISE ON CATTLE.

you administer the medicine for fear of thousing the beast, which may be very easily done, and frequently happens and the property happens are the property that the property

be made into fulcoth gruel
a rol insight alob a si svoda ante
itee from lumps. Add nitre in a
woo sgral
powder, about su, If the beat

This medicine delerves the greatest encomium; it attenuates the pituitous fizy blood, diffoles its close contexture, and renders it fit to feed off its ferums, allowit detergeth the urinary pipes, and mores at urine very powerfully, even beyond ex ads pedation; it is endowed with a mufila-us ginous, Joft, and friendly quality, math-di rating crude phlegm impacted in them lungs; it diffolyes the concreted, extrainb valated, and coagulated blood, depurates feculent humours, opens the obstructed pulmonic yellels in the lungs, and returns in the blood again into the circulating charge nels without kindling any pains it consid roborates the parts that are hurt, con-L glutinates

glutinates and heals them; it obtunds the acrimonious particles of the blood, and brings on a mild perspiration, raises and supports the drooping spirits, resists malignity, and drives it out from the centre to the circumference, turns out the disease, and bars the doors after it.

This disease in general occurs in the latter end of summer.

CHAP. VI.

OF EXTERNAL DISORDERS;

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WOUNDS FROM DIFFERENT ACCIDENTS.

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1. A Wound is the separation of the union of soft parts by hard and sharp bodies.

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- 2. The sensible and mechanical cause thereof is the hardness, the sharpness, and the motion of the wounding instrument.
- 3. The receiver must be a soft part, consequently an assemblage or contexture of blood vessels, lymphatics, such as are adipous, nervous, membraneous, tendinous; and, lastly, full of such little bladders as are made of them. The instrument causes a separation of what was united, and an essuance of the contained liquids.

In this circumstance, the blood-vessels, immediately upon their division, bleed freely, and continue bleeding till they are either stopped by art, or at length contracting and withdrawing themselves into the wound, their extremities are shut up by the coagulated blood. The slux of blood being stopped, the next occurrence which supervenes, in about eighteen or

L 2

twenty

twenty hours, is a thin ferous discharge, and a few days after an increase of it; though fomewhat thickened and flinking. In this state it continues two or three days without any great alteration, and from that time the matter grows thicker and less offensive, and when the bottom of the wound fills up with little granulations of flesh, it diminishes in its quantity, and continues doing fo till the wound is quite skinned over. The first stage of healing, or the discharge of matter, is called digeftion; the second, or the filling up with flesh, incarnation; and the last, or fkinning over, cicatrization. These are the terms chiefly in use, and are fully sufficient to describe the state of wounds.

It deserves observation, that the loss of any particular part of the body can only be repaired by the fluids of the distinct part; and, as in a broken bone, the callus is generated from the ends of the fracture,

TREATISE ON CATTLE.

fo in a wound is the cicatrix from the circumference of the skin only.

Hence arises the necessity of keeping the furface even, either by pressure or eating medicines, that the eminence of the flesh may not resist the fibres of the skin in their tendency to cover the wound. This eminence is composed of little points or granulations, called fungus, or proud flesh, and is frequently esteemed an evil. though, in truth, this species of it is the constant attendant on healing wounds; for when they are smooth and have no disposition to shoot out above their lips. there is a flackness to heal, and a cure is very difficultly effected. Since then a fungus prevents healing, only by its luxuriancy, and all wounds cicatrize from their circumference, there will be no occasion to destroy the fungus every time it rifes, but only the edges of it near the lips of the fkin, which may be done by gentle escharoticks.

escharoticks, such as a pledge of smooth tow dipt in a mild solution of vitriol; or, for the most part, only a dry pledge of tow and a tight bandage, which will reduce it sufficiently to a level, if applied before the sungus has acquired too much growth.

the could be recovered the leading

In large wounds, the application of corrofive medicines to the whole surface is of no use, because the fungus will attain but to a certain height when left to itself, which it will be frequently rising up to, though it be often wasted; and, as all the advantage to be gathered from it, is only from the evenness of its margin, the purpose will be as fully answered by keeping that under only, and an infinite deal of pain avoided from the continual repetition of escharoticks.

When a wound is made by incision, an hæmorrhage always ensues, which proves violent,

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violent, if any large blood-veffels, and, particularly, if any artery be cut, in which case florid blood flies out impetuously by starts. But if only a vein is cut, the flux is much more moderate and equable, and the blood of a darker colour.

In a wound, attended with contusion, the hæmorrhage is generally small; but the pain proves violent when it happens in a tendinous or nervous part.

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A fever, tumor, heat, inflammation, and pulsation in the part are the usual consequences of wounds, to which may be added, softness and paleness about the lips thereof, and sometimes an insensibility in the part.

In wounds, as particularly those wherein the tendons are considerably hurt, are often followed by an universal coldness of the body, horror, rigor, delirium;

delirium; and the more noble the part is, or the more it serves to the offices of life, the more dangerous is the wound.

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A sharp, shooting, or pungent pain, attended with inflammation, contraction, and hardness of the part, shews that the nerves or tendons are affected.

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But when a nerve is cut afunder, the pain proves less; or, rather only a numbness of the part is perceived. And when nothing more than a fleshy part is wounded, the pain is commonly heavy or obtuse.

Upon the increase of the heat and pain, you may suppose that the time of suppuration is at hand: But if a violent burning pain seems to appear, or an extreme degree of coldness, threatens a sphacelus, or mortification of the part.

If in wounds of the abdomen, the blood which issues out appears of a blackish colour, it is reckoned a sign that the liver is affected.

When the lips of a wound are at a great distance from one another, and much inflamed, it is an unfavourable sign.

Those wounds which happen along the direction of the fibres of the muscles, are much easier cured, than such as run across.

In very large, or very deep wounds, the cold external air, being admitted, is very apt to coagulate the blood all around.

If a small puncture be attended with great inflammation, it is very dangerous.

A lividness appearing, along with an inflammation of the part, denotes some danger.

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A fudden

A fudden paleness of a wound, that was at first instanced, either in the time of suppuration, or before it, is a very bad symptom.

The drier any wound appears, the less it will usually suppurate, and with the worse symptoms.

When the suppuration is actually begun, and the wound grows dry of a sudden, it is a bad sign.

To have the lips of the wound exceeding painful, greatly inflamed, eroded, or chipped, in the time of suppuration, denotes some difficulty in the cure, attended with danger.

When, instead of a white laudable pus, the matter discharged is thin or green, or changes the probe or instrument yellow,

and the

ere will all a subject of

or black, the wound is reckoned of the worst kind.

charter the second winds which

If the lips of a large wound swell not, it is dangerous; but if they dry and sink of a sudden, without suppuration, it is mortal.

repair for the company of the state of

When the large vessels, which supply the part with nourishment, are cut away, amputation, if practicable, must be used; otherwise a mortification of the part will ensue.

Those wounds generally prove troublefome which happen in an ill state of the body, and, more especially, after being ill fed with rough aliments, and low in condition.

Wounds are often more dangerous and difficult to cure in Winter than in Summer, and in the Autumn than the Spring.

bas

M 2 Wounds.

Wounds, attended with fractures, are much more troublefome and hard to cure; than fuch as are fimple; and, where any foreign bodies interpole, the cure proceeds the flower.

more included the will be applied to

A fever attending wounds, especially if before their suppuration, is dangerous; so likewise are convulsions, &c. If, after suppuration, the flesh of the wound appears firm and florid, it is a very good sign; but a bad one if it be hard and smooth, soft, flacid, or spongy, as denoting a difficulty in the cure.

was broug within what was a supply a story to we

Callossities rising upon the edges of wounds, sometimes prove very hard to remove; and, if the sless grows up unequally after suppuration, it hinders the formation of the cicatrix. Sometimes an extraneous body is lodged in the wound and obstructs the cure, its extraction ought speedily to be attempted. To this

end

end the animal must be placed as much as possible in the posture you can truly examine the wound, fo that the offending body, or instrument, may be extracted by the same way that it entered. But, if the passage be not wide enough for this purpose, it may be enlarged occasionally. However, if any very confiderable veffels he in the way, or the offending body be fixed deep in the part, or the like, it is often adviseable to leave it to its felf; for fuch things are frequently expelled by natural mechanism, or power of the body, either in the way of imposthume or otherwife; fometimes fuch materials have long remained fixed in the part without caufing much inconvenience to the animal; but if the wounding body enters far, be barbed, or the like, it is fometimes most proper to extract it at the part opposite to that of its entrance. Good regard must be had of the figure and fituation of the inftrument before the operation can fafely be attempted, BOOK

be wiped away, the mouths of the bleeding vessels observed, and the hæmorrhage stopped. If the extremities of the bleeding vessels appears, the flux of blood is easily stopped, by tying them with a little waxed thread, and so let them fall into the cavity of the wound again; but if the extremities of the bleeding vessels do not appear, the sless may be cut, and search for them, that they may be tied or stitched up, in order to stop the flux of blood.

When, by these means, the offending body is extracted, and the bleeding stopped, the cavity of the wound may be closely filled up with pledges, charged with the common astringents, securing them by the use of suitable bandage.

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In this state the wound may be left till the danger of the return of the bleeding

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ישמבעור מיוצב ל נספל יילוים ל לכיה ל יחב ל יו

is over; which, as the wound was large or small, and the vessels considerable of not, may be in the space of two or three days, when no ligature has been used. In the mean-time the adjacent part may be fermented with warm spirit of wine to prevent any stagnation.

If the mouth of the wound be too small, it ought to be enlarged, and continually kept wider than the bottom. Convenient ducts, or drains, should likewise be made in proper parts of the wound, to discharge the matter, that it may not lodge, and, by eating away the flesh, cause an obstruction to the cure.

To effect this the better, it ought to be observed what posture the wounded part requires to be in whilst it is dressed, in order to the dislodgment of the matter: For what would run from a part, when erect, may stagnate in it when it is prone.

When an arrery happens to be cut

5171 T

After the extraction of any hard extraneous body which has made a contusion in the part, proper digestions are to
be applied to convert whatever is not solid
slight into pus, and bring it away. But
if the contusion was very large, it may be
more convenient, as well as expeditious,
by cutting away what is mangled, to reduce it, if possible, without going too
deep, to a common or simple sless wound,
or else it may be scarified, and afterwards
dressed with digestives: When the contusion is so great, and has the appearance
of a mortification, the part must be treated
as such

When an artery happens to be cut longitudinally, it may be flitched up, if the parts admits thereof.

requires to be so whills it is dealieds to

have self a rolland

This kind of a wound, if the fymptoms will allow of it, need be dreffed no more than once in four or five days.

When

ini.

When the lips of the wound are much extended, a future is requisite, but not to be drawn close, leaving room for the pus, or matter, to make its evacuation. And thus much may serve for the description of general wounds.

A DIGESTIVE OINTMENT FOR A LARGE OR SIMPLE WOUND.

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	D-16-		使用规则	特力和經濟	信息和地
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SERVICE	OilT	erebint	1	(Carlotte)	7 111
CHES A S	Marie Carlo	CICOINE	San A (S. P.) San San	Maria Sa	34

Mix the ingredients over a flow fire into

This is a good prescription for effecting the purpose specified in the Title, and may be rendered warm by an additional quantity of oil of Terebinth, in case that call for a more powerful digestive. This composition

position may be reduced to proper consistence for a medicine of that denomination, by adding a little Oil Terebinth in each dreffing.

If the wound discharge a large quantity of matter, it denotes a more frequent dreffing.

correction of rail selections diseases and

Take as much of this digestive mixture for one dressing as will well moisten the wound. The wound may be dressed twice a-day if the discharge of matter be large.

Or, The following tindure may be used for wounds.

Take Pulv. Alocs Barbadoes 3 iffa Spirit of Wine and Brandy, of each 3 iv

respond nowerfull wellive. This course

HOLLING.

xiMr of of Textonity, in elie that call

Mix the ingredients over a flow fire. and when mixed, it may be kept in a bottle for many months.

As much of this tincture, made warm, may be used for one dressing as will moisten the wound, and repeated according to the discharge thereof.

Or, Take Bafilican and Yellow Wax, of each ?ij Spirit of Wine and Oil Terebinth,] giff

and analy it to the female as it beens

Mix them over a flow fire. It may remain in the pot till you have occasion for it. Let this ointment be applied warm whenever it may be wanted. Each drefing repeat occasionally.

Any of the above will answer to suppurate and heal a wound.

ciat, or when a great bone is civile?

N 2 John agus The

The following causticks may be used whenever the fungus acquires too much growth. Term at the Mount Attached Street

Take Roman Vitriol in Powder 31 dicte as political and that the property

examined, the place or the tracing date

Mix it with a little Rum or Spirit of Wine. Dip therein a dry pledge of tow, and apply it to the fungus as it feems requifite. whether their thright attended to

tracked through the prefent wound, or a -a van Gratta it A a Proban VII in a long

maid in the pot till you have occasion WOUNDS JOINED WITH VIOLENT THE MACTURES

TX7HEN a fracture happens along with a wound, it is reckoned to afford little hopes of a cure, especially when the fracture happens in a large joint, or when a great bone is crushed near a large veffel.

pains unburt, or there is reason to expect a re-union, the wound is carefully to be examined, the place of the fracture determined, the fragments, or loose pieces, cautiously pulled away, and those which hick any thing fast, left to the management of suppuration.

It will require further confideration, whether these fragments should be extracted through the present wound, or a new one be made for that purpose.

With the created caution it is

When the bone is laid bare, its exfoliation is to be promoted by touching it with Spirit of Wine, Tincture of Myrrh, or Balfam Peru. A little Gentian Powder, or the like, sprinkled on the doffils, moistened in the Tincture, and applied to the part, in order to loosen the fragments. At every time you dress the wound, introduce your finger and examine the fragments; those that will depart their situation, without violence, they are to be extracted.

cauriouil groupled away, and those which

Care is to be had that the flesh grow not upon the bone before the exfoliation: otherwise it will prove foongy, and tend to fpread the caries. In order to the prevention whereof, the bare bone must be defended from the air; nor should any pus, or fenious matter be permitted to touch it. With the greatest caution it is feldom found possible to prevent this exfoliation; the time required, depends greatly upon the fituation and manner of treatment. During all this time, the furface of the bone should be kept untouched with any uncluous medicine, which might increase earies, and prevent the exfoliation.

If in a wound, any of the leffer hones are quite shattered, the remaining shattered pieces are presently to be taken off thro' the sound sless, if the original wound will not admit of the extraction.

Contusions is a frequent attendant of wounds in those joined with fractures.

If the contusion is so great as threaten a mortification, the part is to be scarified and dressed with a mixture of Mel. Ægyptiacum, Spirit of Wine camphorated, Tincture of Myrrh, &c. and after this, it will be proper to convert the bruised slesh into put, by the use of the common digestive.

When all the splints, or pieces of bone, are taken out of the cavity of the wound, it may be treated as a common one.

aturii s

Whenever

Whenever the pus cannot be evaluated from the bottom of a large wound, by the paffage already made, or the best that can be made in the mouth of the wound, a pointed probe may sometimes be conveniently thrust quite through the bottom to the opposite side, and a passage cut along it, according to the direction of the sibres, for fear of hindering their office.

It is frequently of service in wounds, and especially in those that are deep and made by puncture, to enlarge the orifice, which may prevent sinuosities, and leave the part open and commodious for dreffing.

Now, when the bruifed or inflamed field is destroyed, or suppurated, and new grows up in its stead; in the meantime great care being taken that no pus, or purulent matter, remains lurking out of fight, which would presently produce a fiftula a fiftula. The whole cavity of the ulcer is therefore to be gently wiped with a pledge of tow mathem; ods her , and his

When a wound is exceeding deep, liquid digestives may be used thereto, by means of a fyringe.

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When the wound is very irregular, or confiderably angular, or if the skin hang irregularly about it, it is proper, by incifion; to pare off what appears to be uselefs, or capable of retarding the cure, and lay the whole wound as straight and convenient as possible for dressing and healing. Act on the stone blood bruner in The

When a wound happens upon, or adjacent to, a tendon, the drefling should be applied warm: If the fymptoms of the wound feem to inflame very much, the tendon ought to be laid bare, which is necessary to free the matter from its furface; otherwise it will from time to time

discharge a sanious matter, and continue to suppurate without healing: But being laid bare, and the medicine coming into immediate contract with the nerves, or tendon, the wounded part is soon suppurated and healed.

METHOD OF TREATMENT.

Para Carpategua de aciones

view of redicte he was

Take T	inct. Eu	phorbiun	3 711	Merc
	inct. of		ex data	Mix
	pirit of V		3 4	

Dress the wound once or twice a-day with the above medicine, if the discharge be immoderate.

If the wound should grow up too fast, or before the shattered bones he totally extracted, apply the following mixture:

Take Ægyptiacum
Spirit of Wine camph. 3 vi
Pulv. Aloes Barbadoes 36

Make the above into a tincture, over a flow fire, to be applied occasionally.

Or.

Or, Take	Pulv. Aloes	Barbadoes, A	(cl.)	
2012年10日1日1日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日日	Pulv. Aloes i Egyptiac. of	each	33)	が小さ
Spirit	of Wine		3 ^{vj}	
Rum	or Brandy	政學等	3 vj or vi	

evening their elegant study along a light fills.

Make the whole into a tincture over a fire. Take of this tincture warm, in proportion to the magnitude of the wound, applied with a pledget of tow, one or two a-day, till the offending matter be totally extracted; observe, the pledget must remain in the cavity of the wound betwixt dreffings.

C H A P. VIII.

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PARTICULAR WOUNDS OF THE HEAD.

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WOUNDS of the Head, either injure only the outward and common teguments, or also the periosteum, the skull, the dura mater; the pia mater; or, even at the same time, the vessels, substance,

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O 2 cortex,

cortex, marrow, and ventricles of the

When only the outward parts are wounded, it may be known, 1. From the wounding cause and its figure. 2. From the lightness of the blow, or thrust, &c. 3. From the circumstance of solidity, but chiefly figure of the wounded part. 4. From the slight symptoms. 5. By looking upon and examining the same with a probe.

Notwithstanding they very often seem slight, yet they often become dangerous, because of their being near some muscles, tendons, sutures, the periosteum, the skull, nerves, vessels, brain, &c. and also from the contracting power of the wounded part, chiefly if there be any considerable bruises near it; or, if under a small orisice the offended part be large, and gathers soul humours; for the gathering

thering of extravalated matter mostly occasions convulsions, putrefactions of the bones and periofteum, fevers, and death itself. Whatever is bruised in the parts before-mentioned, must be carefully digested by means of such things as either can diffipate, or help suppuration; but fuch ought always to be chosen, as are advantageous to the nerves and membranes. If cold air get into the wound, it dries up the ends of the fmall veffels. and occasions a malignancy.

When there is a gathering of matter in the wound, it must be dilated with a knife and cleanfed, fo far as there is the least appearance of any ill coloured matter. absterging from thence all pus and foul matter, keeping out fat watry things and the air.

The skull itself being wounded, may fuffer fracture, contusion, depression, or JOH W.

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loss of substance, either with, or without fplinter; and these may also reach either one or both of the tables of the cranium. The effects of which are mostly, r. A. mortification of the separated part of the bone. 2. An infection of the adjacent parts. 3. Hence often a putrefaction of the whole infected bone. 4. A rottenness of the internal table. 5. A corruption of the integuments of the skull and brain, convultions, and generally death itself. The part wounded must first be uncovered by cutting the integuments through to the very bones, and making the incision either straight, or in the form of a V, or perpendicular, or cross-ways, or in the form of a T. This ought to be done cautiously, when upon the fractured or loofe fplinters, choofing a different way according to the difference of the place and of the hurt. 2d, By separating the incided teguments, exactly, with a lancet or knife. 3d, By filling up the space with

with tow or lint. The bloody matter and foulness are to be sucked up by small fponges; the fragments, fplints, fcales of the bone, if fmall, and loofe from every fide of the membrane, and lying bare in the wounded part: All these must be removed with pincers of an exceeding fmall fize for that purpose, or cut away with any fuitable inftrument. This is

If the bones are too large, flicking too fast to the quick parts, and seated too deep, they must be left there, for they will either feparate themselves, or grow again to the quick and whole parts. abliquit becaution of your register

recording active of the wounds while cost-

Fractures in the skull, are in general attended with large hamorrhages gushing through the mouth and nostrils. When the flux of blood is suppressed, the extravalated blood is to be taken out, cleanfed, and the fmall bones, which may flick into -14/17

the brain, to be pulled out. The extravafated blood may be taken away by fucks ing it back with a fyringe, or the like. Fragments drove into the wound, whether metals, stones, wood, glass, bullets, congealed blood, dead flesh, skin, broken bones, or fplinters; all these ought first of all to be removed, if it can be done without causing a greater inconveniency. This will appear more plain from the nature of the wound, duly confidering the matter therein driven, the strength of the patient, the fymptoms which may or must thereupon follow. ift, Remove all out of the wound you can eafily get, or elfe it will hinder its uniting, whether they be corrupted liquids or folids, or parts of the wounding instruments; and then use the following dreffings: theoret the mouth and notice

Take Spirit of Wine camphorated 3vi

Mix the above for ufe. I have one ban

Take

TREATISE ON CATTLE. 105

Take as much of this medicine, made warm, as will sufficiently moisten the cavity of the wound. It may be repeated twice a-day, or occasionally.

After the fractured bones are totally extracted, the following may be used to good advantage.

Take Tinct. Euphorb. 3ix

Mel. Ægyptiac. 3ifs

Good Brandy, one gill.

Prepare them for use.

A medicine of this kind may be used in the like manner as the above, each dressing repeated occasionally.

And the second second second

Balfam Peru does not in any degree unite with water, or render it milky or turbid by agitation. It becomes miscible with water, like that of Capivi, by the

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intervention of muscilage, or yolk of eggs. It dissolves in Spirit of Wine. This Bal-sam has an agreeable aromatic smell, and a very hot pungent taste. It is preferable to any other balsam for wounds and ulcers. Van Swieten observes, that, for preventing or abating the terrible symptoms arising from punctures of the nerves, or tendons, one of the best remedies is Balsam Peru, dropped warm into the wound, and well covered up by a suitable bandage.

C H A P. IX.

WOUNDS PENETRATING THE ABDOMEN OR THE ENTRAILS.

If the entrails, or any other of the contained parts bulge out, they are immediately to be replaced: But if the orifice proves too small, conveniently to admit thereof, it must be enlarged.

If the internal parts appear to be difcoloured, or tumefied, they must be fomented with new milk and rum, applied warm, before they are re-placed: But if the omentum appear to be hard, livid, or mortified, the part should be cut off; and the wound fomented with Balfam Peru. and Spirit of Wine camphorated. After the bowels are put into their proper place again, the wound is to be stitched. stitching up the wounds of the abdomen, great care must be taken not to touch the intestines; for which reason, the animal, during the operation, ought to be fixed on the fide opposite to that which the wound is.

A needle, armed with a ftrong waxed thread, or a smooth shoe-maker's thread, must be put through the integuments and muscles, avoiding the peritoneum; then, from within, outwards, through both the peritoneum and muscles

of the opposite side; the same kind of stitching being thus repeated, or taken alternately, till the lips are brought close enough together; the coherence whereof may likewise be strengthened with the dry suture.

In the first place, if the pain seem to be acute, and there be signs of an inflammation, the blood that comes from the wounded part appears watry with pus, and ordure issues out of the wound; consideration should be had to the wounding instrument and posture of the animal, in receiving the wound.

Cold sweats, restlessness, and a deficient pulse, are true signs that some of the intestines are deeply wounded, so then follows innumerable ills, partly from the nature of the bowels, which consist mostly of tender and numberless small vessels, but of few muscular sibres. 1. Wherein the humours and liquids circulate with much difficulty, and not at all without the abdomen is close and whole. 2. From the interrupted function of the bowels.

3. The quantity of extravasated blood, and its corruption. 4. The action of the air entering at the wound, which, becoming much rarified, consequently pressent upon all the contained parts, whence they often prove mortal. But if the wounds of the guts are large and at hand, so as to be come at, they must be sewed. If remote and small, they are to be left to act for themselves, and the rest must be practiced as before directed.

If the gut, unwounded, and unhurt, gushes out at a large wound in the belly, it must be replaced. If the same coming through a small wound, swelled up with wind, inflammation, or excrements, cannot be reduced, let it be done with the help of pricking the same, to let out the wind

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wind, or by dilating the wound, and so replaced.

If part of the pipe of the gut be carried off by a wound, or a gangrene, the furgeon must sew the upper part, if at hand, or which should be skilfully brought thither, to the hole which the wound has made. Washing the part with warm new milk, and Spirit of Wine camphorated, and then replaced.

A proper dreffing for a wound of this kind.

Take Spirit of Wine camphorated 3iv Mix

TOTAM TO HOROZAN HUMALISANIS KING 1919

Apply as much of this mixture to the distempered part as seems requisite, and immediately replace the part.

private Serie and Historica and Dressel

The aliments or meat must be smooth, and the water which is given the beast should be warm.

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TREATISE ON CATTLE. TIT

N. B. The lips of the wound may be fomented with any digestive medicines, fuch as Yellow Basilicon, softened with Oil of Turpentine, previously washing the part with Spirit of Wine camphorated and milk.

CHAP. X.

OF GANGRENES.

A GANGRENE is the forerunner of a mortification, or the change of the flesh of the body into a black substance, attended with a diminution or loss of the natural heat of the part affected; but when a mortification becomes entire, or affects not only the flesh, but also the bony substance, it is called by the name of a sphacelation.

As to the cause, it is any thing that stagnates the liquids entirely, and the circulating

circulating blood. This flagnation may come from an increased force in the circulation, driving the red arterial blood into the extremities of the smallest vessels; and, by whatever makes the ends of the vessels, their cones and cylinders so narrow, that the diameter of their orifices be made less than the diameter of the globule of the blood, whether it be by preffing upon the outfide of the veffels, or diffracting, turning, breaking, bruifing, or the like; whereof the primary causes may be heat, the application of sharp bodies, fractures, laxations, obstructions, intense cold, perspiration obstructed, repelling and stupifying applications, internal or external inflammations; likewife, all things that give an acrimony to the liquids, and thereby enable them to cut through and deftroy the vessels.

We suspect a gangrene to have taken place, if the phænomena of an inflammation golffel golf 3

TREATISE ON CATTLE. 113

mation should suddenly vanish, without its cause being first removed or corrected.

Another symptom is a dullness of the feeling, and the colour being changed from red into a paler, then into an ash, tawny, livid; and, lastly, a black colour; as also a softness and withering of the skin, an impression being made with your singers will not rise again. Sometimes pustules filled with a lymphatick ichor, somewhat yellow, or reddish, all over the inflamed part.

When from a great coldness there has ensued a great itching and pricking, apparently, together with an intense redness, which is soon succeeded by a mortifying blackness.

The figns of the presence of a mortification, are, 1. A preceding gangrene of the worst kind, 2. The entire loss of Q feeling feeling and motion in the part, so that the same being cut, pricked, and burned, feels nothing, but only sensible of a dead weightiness. 3. A livid, tawny, black colour. 4. A softness, withering, and coldness of the skin, with flacidity, and at last becomes dry and hard. 5. A cadaverous stench. 6. A corruption communicating its killing poison, and eating very deep into every adjacent part, even to the bones. 7. The great and hasty danger of this disease requireth a true and exact prognostication.

First, Regard must be had to the constitution, strength, and violence of the disease, so as to rightly understand the case, and the rapidity of the progress of the same.

The cause, whether internal or external should be known, likewise the season of the year; and the affected part should

TREATISE ON CATTLE. 115

be duly regarded, fo-far as it is more or less necessary to life, or according as it is of a moist, sinuous, or dry composition.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING PLAIN RULES:

An ill-natured infuperable gangrene, terminates in a fphacelus, that is, a down-right mortification; from a fphacela enfueth the death of the part, and a fudden infection of the neighbouring parts. A gangrene requireth a speedy affishance.

A sphacelated part must be suddenly extirpated, that is, totally cut from the sound parts.

A gangrene of the brain, of the bowels, or of parts fituated internally, upon any tender part, the case may be deemed mortal.

If the like do happen in any acute disease, it occasions death in a short time,

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A gangrene of the inside of the mouth is hard to cure.

A sphacelus of the extremities, and of tendinous parts, is very desperate, and scarce curable.

A sphacelus, attended with cold sweats, convulsions, and the like, foretels death.

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The indications to cure a gangrene, are,

1. To preserve the vital strength,

2. To hinder the corrupted matter from returning into the veins.

3. To put a stop to the putrefaction present, and to confine it as much as possible.

The putrified matter may be hindered from returning into the veins, 1. By confirming vital strength, that is, increasing

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So, in this case, the sole intention is to separate the dead slesh from the living, to hasten the suppuration; the corrupted part ought to be scarified, as far as there is the least appearance of mortified slesh; for if any of the matter remain not extirpated, it gives encouragement to a creeping gangrene, whereby the gangrened skin and fat are generally separated from the subjacent, yet living parts.

If the part be not corrupted to the bone, or its fituation will not allow of a total extirpation, extirpation, you must endeavour to stop the progress, by the use of hot causticks, and continue till the communication between the dead and living part is totally separated.

When a mortification is caused by the bite or sting of any venemous creature, a continual fever attends, and a great pain is felt in the part, which very often brings on a syncope, or delirium; small pushules arise about the bite, or sting, with black spots upon them, and these soon grow more numerous. When the distempered part is taken away, take care not to heal the wound too soon.

Writers distinguish three stages of mortifications. The gangrene, or tendency to mortification, which often gives way to remedies. Sphacelus, or complete mortification, which can only be remedied by amputation, as soon as the mortification becomes

TREATISE ON CATTLE. 119

becomes formed in a limb, and wholly inflamed below the knee, or hough, Amputation is the only intended operation, in a case so evidently dangerous.

METHOD OF TREATING A GANGRENE.

Give the following internally, viz.

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Camphire -	MYCAST L	3vj
Venice Treacle	his is	3 jis
Pulv. Jalap -		3*

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The above is for one dose for a large cow, repeated occasionally; to be given in barley-water, or thin gruel.

This will answer the intention to purify the fluids, and bar out the malignity.

N. B. The fecond attempt of cure, is to separate the living part from the dead, with a suitable knife, to the sound bottom, and is afterwards to be dressed with a hot application, application, of a very sharp and detersive quality, in order to convert the livid substance into pus, or matter, which are to be continued till the discoloured sless is totally separated from the quick. The situation sometimes will not admit of the whole livid matter to be extirpated by the knife; the remaining substance may be converted into matter by hot applications; and when afterwards the signs are present, not only of the parts being alive, but sound also; then ought what remains to be treated like a common ulcer, or wound.

After scarification, use the following medicines, viz.

Total the difference of the plant, and the

Take Spirit Sal Ammoniac 35
Oil Terebinth 356
Oil Vitriol 3707 vi

Mix the ingredients.

This

This mixture must be applied to the wound in proportion to its bulk and symptoms thereof, and be used as occasion may require.

Whatever remains sculking in the bottom, or adjacent parts of the wound, this medicine, if judiciously applied, will suppress the progress of the mortifying disposition, of the sluids and solids, by converting the discoloured substance into a well conditioned pus, or matter.

After two or three applications of the

Take Mel. Ægyptiacum 3ij or iij
Spt. of Wine camph. 3vj or vij
Good Brandy, one gill

As much of this mixture may be applied warm, two or three times a-day, as will fufficiently moisten the cavity of the R wound;

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wound; the dreffing may be retained in the wound by an adhersive plaster, sticking round the sides of the wound, leaving a small hole for the evacuation of pus.

C H A P. XI.

OF ULCERS.

WHEN a wound, or abfcess, degenerates into so bad a state as to resist the common methods of cure belonging to healing of wounds, it is called an ulcer, and its name is generally borrowed from the ill habit of the sore; it is custom to apply its name to all sores that have any degree of malignity, though they are sometimes formed without any previous abscess, or wound.

Ulcers are diffinguished by their particular disorders, though it seldom happens that the affections are not complicated, and and when proper rules for the management of one species of ulcers are laid down, they will generally be found to answer in most others.

However, the character of most eminence, are the callous ulcer, that is, hard, brawny, having a very thick skin; the sinnous ulcer, that is, when the top is small, and its bottom large and crooked, and the ulcer with caries of the adjacent bones; yet there is a great many more that go by the name of ulcers, but they have acquired their names from some particular affection.

When an ulcer becomes foul, and discharges a nasty thin ichor, the edges of it, in process of time, tuck in, and grow skinned and hard; then they give it the name of callous ulcer, which, so long as the edges continue in that state, must necessarily be prevented from healing: But you are not immediately to destroy

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the lips of it, in expectation of a fudden cure; for while the malignity of the ulcer remain, which was the occasion of the callosity, so long will the new lips be subject to a relapse of the same kind, however often the external surface of them be destroyed; so that when you have to deal with this circumstance, you are to endeavour to bring the body of the ulcer into a disposition to recover by other methods.

If the ulcer should be of such a nature as to produce a spongy slesh, spouting very high above the surface, it will be necessary to destroy it by some of the escharoticks, or a knife.

THE WAR THE THE THE WHEN THE WAR

This fungus differs very much from that belonging to healing wounds, being more imminent and lax generally in one mass; whereas the other is in little distinct protuberances.

TREATISE on CATTLE. 129

It approaches often towards a cancerous complexion, and, when it rifes upon fome glands, does actually degenerate fometimes into a cancer.

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When the excrescence is cancerous, and does not rise from a large cancer, but only from the skin itself, it may be cut away quite underneath, and dress afterwards with sharp applications; but the cases where either of these methods are practicable, occur very rarely.

When an ulcer, or abscess, has any sinuses, or channels, opening and discharging themselves into the sore, they are called sinuous ulcers; these sinuses, if they continue to drain a great while, grow hard in the surface of their cavity, and then they are termed sistulous ulcers.

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A fiftulous ulcer also, if matter be discharged from any cavity, as also the joints,

countried to discover out possi-

joints, the abdomen, &c. the opening is called a finuous ulcer, or a fiftula.

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Gun-shot wounds often terminate into sinuous ulcers, and then are to be considered in the light as those already described; but if it is not well cleansed from the body which was its cause, it will have a gangrenous disposition very soon.

and almost addition region of the area

When an ulcer, with loofe rotten flesh, discharges more than the size of it should yield, and the discharge is oily and stinking, in all probability the bone is carious, which may easily be distinguished by running a probe through the slesh, and, if so, it is called a carious ulcer.

The cure of these ulcers depends principally upon the removal of the rotten part of the bone, without which it will be impossible to heal.

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With a caries is, by applying a caustick, the size of the scale of the bone that is to be exsoliated, and after having laid it bare, to wait till such time as the carious part can, without violence, be separated, and then heal the wound. I caution against violence, because the little jagged bits of bone that would be left, if you attempt exsoliation before the pieces were quite loose and disengaged from the sound bone, would form little ulcerations, and very much retard the cure.

Burns are generally a distinct kind of ulcers, and have been treated with a greater variety of applications, than any other species fores, every pretender does invent some new medicine to fetch out the fire, as he imagines.

When burns are very superficial, Spirit of Wine will be a quick relief.

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When the filth of an ulcer comes away in a flough, the putrefaction begins to stop, and the ulcer appears tolerably detergent, it will be cured with the common digestives.

The cure of putrid ulcers, depends upon deterging them and keeping them elean, by the use of common dressing: But if the ulcer be exceeding foul, or its sides all lined with a mucous, or crusty matter, or if what is discharged be thin, sanious, or fetid, the dressing must be more sharp to answer the intended purpose.

Ulcers are generally more easy to cure, which happen in a good constitution, when the pain, callosity, and flux of matter are not immoderate, where the pus is laudable, its colour white, its consistence thick. On the contrary, those ulcers are hard to cure, which are attended with the

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TREATISE on CATTLE. 129

the proceeding symptoms in a higher degree, or when the bone is very carious, the ulcer putrid, fistulous, sinuous, cancerous, or the like; the lips greatly tume-fied, livid, or black; or if sungus or spongy sless be apt to grow up therein, ulcers are harder to cure.—When they are deep seated in nervous or tendinous parts, large joints, near the vertabra, among the veins, &c.

Varicous ulcers are fuch as, being feated in the veins, and becoming painful and inflammatory, swell up the part they possess.

Veins adjacent to the ulcer, are in this case preternaturally distended, and may sometimes be felt interwoven together like net-work about the part.

Sinuous ulcers, are fuch as run sellant, or side-ways from their orifice to a considerable

derable distance from its first fituation, and lies deep and crooked, abounding with turns.

centre, configurace in white meanly country.

The intention of curing ulcers is to deftroy the callofities, and to bring on a good digestion of the fore. When this is done, nature demands no farther affistance to forward the cure.

When an ulcer becomes foul, and difcharges a nafty, thin ichor, the edges of it in time tuck in.

Take the following medicines, viz.

Yel	low B	afilico	n		3 j	V OF V
LABORALE	Control of the Control	Children Balance	XHAT	GIGH		Total Control
T Oil	Tereb	inth		100	31	in topic
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æg	yptiac	um			31	J

Mix the ingredients over the fire for use.

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As much of this medicine must be applied warm, once or twice a-day, as will sufficiently moisten the cavity of the ulcer, and in all other respects you are to consider the disposition of the place, and act accordingly.

The following may be used to any ulcer, let its cause or disposition be what it will, viz.

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Take Honey and Ægyptiacum, of each 3jv

Balfam Peru and Tine. Thebaic each 3j or ij

Oil Terebinth - 3j or ij

Spirit of Wine, or good Brandy 3xj

Mix the above.

of All Mer West Williams

Take as much of this medicine, made warm, in proportion to the magnitude of the ulcer; the dreffings repeated occafionally.

S 2 When

When a rotten, or foul bone, is an attendant of an ulcer, the flesh is generally loofe and flabby, the discharge oily, thin, flinking, and the bone discovered to be carious, by its feeling rough to the probe passed through the flesh for that purpose.

In order to cure the bone, it must be laid bare, that the rotten part of it may be removed, and the cavities, immediately after, must be washed with Balsam Peru, and Spirit of Wine,

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If the ulcer should not discharge a sufficient quantity of matter, take the following, viz.

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shuli	Red F	recipit	ate	igarq i	. Zjía	10
-ADCK	Yello	w Basil	icon	ers the	3iij	10
	Rum	or Bran	ady, o	ne gill	vilen	011

Mix the above with it.

This

This is a most certain digestive, it seldom ever fails to make the ulcer yield a thick matter in twenty-four hours, which discharged a thin one before the application of it.

If the ulcer should be of that nature as to produce a spongy slesh, spouting very high above the surface, it will be necessary to destroy it by causticks or a knife.

G H A P. XII.

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OF TUMOURS AND SWELLINGS.

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A TUMOUR, in general, is defined a preternatural rifing, or eminence, in any part of the body, from an extraordinary afflux of the circulating juices to that part.

Tumours may proceed from innumerable causes, any thing that may be able to coagulate, or thicken the juices in the glands, or the mais of blood.

All tumours, except those from rupo tures, terminate either by discussion, suppuration, putrefaction, induration, or retraction.

When a tumour is discussed, the part that was affected appears relaxed, or reduced to its natural size and sigure, and is free from pain and hardness.

When a tumour hastens to suppuration, a considerable degree of heat and pain appears, attended with a pulsation in the part, and the tumour large or deep, mostly some feverish disorders pursue.

When the matter is formed, these symptoms commonly decrease, and sometimes totally vanish.

And now if the fituation of the part permits of it, the tumour appears drawn to a point, or becomes conical in the middle, or most depending part, where the matter collected commonly proves whiteish.

At this time, likewise, the tumour appears to be more contracted, and the skin of the part more flacid than before; and, upon pressure, if the tumour be superficial, by vibrating it between your singers, the matter may be felt to quash from side to side.

But this fluctuation of the pus is hard to be felt, when the tumour goes deep among the muscles; in which case, the greater regard must be had to the concomitant symptoms, in order to determine the state of the tumour.

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All tumours, like other difeafes, have their beginning, increase, state, and declenfion; and these may be known and diffinguished from one another, by the phænomena of the part affected, compared with the increase and remission of the fymptoms.

Ar this time, likewife, the tomour Tumours in the fleshy parts of the, body, tend to their state, or suppurate faster than tumours in the joints, glands, &c.

dependent, by rebridge is berwoon your When tumours are made by translation, the matter of them is generally purulent or corrupt.

When they are resolved by induration, or a hardness, the swelling of the part and the pain decreases, as the hardness with the property of the color

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When they terminate in putrefaction, or mortification, the part grows fenfelels, and turns black and fetid.

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But when a tumour goes off by retraction, of a return of the matter into the blood, it disappears at once, upon which, some acute disease very frequently enfues. To char and bas maistened well at

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As to tumours, they are more or less difficult to cure, according to their nature, quality, magnitude, manner of termination, the particular symtpoms attending the part affected, and the habit or constitution of the animal. that we their particular time of land

It is better to have a tumour to termiminate by discussion, or suppuration, than by induration, corruption, or translation. Said alors ils deminerate to noit Direction of the a military wife.

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When a tumour is large, and especially if seated in the joints, or other membraneous, or nervous parts, when the matter thereof lies deep, when it is sanious, of a thin consistence, or contained in cysts, when the tumour is sinuous, the part livid, hard, scirribous, cancerous, or scrophulous, the constitution bad, the animal in low condition, and the case of long continuance, it is attended with danger, and the cure proves difficult proportionably.

In consequence to tumours, the matter ought to be truly censured, whether made by fluxion or congestion, regard must be had to their particular time of formation and duration; their nature or quality, or situation, size and cause, together with the symptoms that attend, and the constitution of the animal; all those things ought to be considered, if it be a matter practicable; but tumours very often get to great

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During the beginning, or even the increase of a tumour in the joints, or other nervous parts, where it might be attended with much danger, you may then endeavour to repel it, or drive the matter thereof, now in its first formation, back again into the blood, by the internal use of evacuating medicines, and the external use of such as are called repellents.

External repellents are most proper in the beginning of tumours, but it should by no means be applied when it is caused by any epidemical complaints, or any malignant distemper, or when it happens in the emunctories of the body, because in these cases tumours commonly prove critical, discharging the peccant matter,

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which being driven back into the blood again, might prove fatal.

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Repellents also are improper when the patient is of a plethoric habit, unless due evacuations have preceded the use thereof, as likewise, when the tumour lies deep among the muscles, for their effects cannot well be expected to reach so far; and generally in this case they produce bad symptoms, by clogging the cuticular pores, and hindering perspiration.

It is therefore in superficial tumours only, that you should use repellents, and this too not unless the concurrence of other circumstances may allow of it.

by anyo epidentical complaints, or early

In general, the discussion of a tumour is preserable to a revulsion, or derivation of the matter upon another part; but suppuration is commonly allowed preserable to either, when it can be obtained to advantage,

wantage, that is, when the case will admit thereof, or it is practicable, without causing any dangerous symptoms, on account of the structure or situation of the part possessed by the tumour.

When a tumour approaches near to its height, it sometimes proves exceeding painful. The violent pain may likewise happen on account of its situation in a nervous, or membraneous part, or from improper applications, or the like.

Suppuration, called also maturation, digestion, or imposthumation, that is, the conversion or dissolution of the tumour, or part thereof into pus, or matter, which is the best, and most natural and safe method of terminating a tumour, when its disposition and situation will admit thereof to advantage, so all proper occasions must be used in order to procure it.

Witte

When tumours are by the use of proper means, or by nature fully suppurated, or ripened, they should be opened, and a vent given to the matter, either by lancet, or caustick.

It is observed to be most beneficial to make the aperture, or hole, by a caustick, when the tumour, or abscess is large, or a great quantity of matter is to be discharged, as also, when the whole tumour is not well digested, when it is scirrhous, cancerous, or the pus is contained in cysts, or lies deep; and, lastly, when the part requires to be long kept open, or a bandage cannot be conveniently applied to secure the dressing.

But the use of a caustick is not judged so proper in hydropsical habits, the part whereto they are applied being here apt to mortify by remaining too long open.

Tumours.

Tumours ought to be opened by incifion, before a caustick, when they are of a moderate size, and the matter thereof is already well digested, when the part is commodious, the tumour not deep, for a cicatrix would be very disagreeable.

When an incision is used, it must not be done without due consideration, and it should be made according to the longitudinal direction of the fibres of the muscles to be divided, and along the most depending part of the tumour, great care being had to avoid the large blood-vessels, nerves, and tendons.

Upon opening tumours by incision, a hæmorrhage often ensues, and, if the discharge be very considerable, it brings on a great weakness.

If the hæmorrhage do not abate, with the use of common application, recourse must

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must be had to the actual cautery, of hot iron.

If a tumour be finuous, and has feveral windings, it should be laid open and thrown into one, that the dreffing may be applied to advantage; but when a finus happens to go deep, it is better to wait untill, by the continued suppuration, the fides of it are fo thin that they may be cut with the greater ease and less danger.

The remaining part of the cure of tumours, depends upon digefting, deterging, incarning, and cicatrizing.

An imposthumation, or opened tumour, is faid to be digested when the matter thereof is white, and of a thick confiftence; deterged, when the bottom and fides thereof are clear, or free from foulnels, full of red spots, and apt to bleed afresh, from a small force offered thereto.

It is faid to be incarned, when the ulcer, if filled up with flesh almost to the edge, at which time it is fit to be cicatrized, or skinned over.

be above as a select of such emisent

This is a troublesome method of first digesting, then deterging, and, lastly, incarning, by the use of distinct medicaments, appropriated for each stage of the uscer; all which intentions, however, may happily be answered by one general process, so as to form a compound dreffing, viz. such as we have recommended, when treating of wounds.

Humoral tumours may be dispersed, or brought to suppuration with the following linament.

Take Common Oil Oil Terebinth

nikrupol

fbj Mix

TĪ

Foment

Poment

Foment the tumour two or three times a-day with this medicine, and afterwards rub the part well with your hand.

os deigned over.

The above is possessed of such eminent properties, that, should nature require a suppuration, it effectually assists in that operation, or should she prefer dispersion, it will be found no less effectual in promoting a tendency that way.

bybittering or a K. aw as hold, siv Suit

may happily be saiweed by one general

OF ANEURISM TUMOURS,

OR SUCH SWELLINGS AS HAVE A SUDDEN RISE.

A NURISM, is another kind of tumour, and mostly has a sudden
rise, and its causer is very often from a
dilitation, or rupture of the coats of an
artery.

Aneurism,

Aneurism, may, and does very frequently proceed from an artery being accidentally wounded, or from some preternatural distension, or a corrosion of its coats, gushes out impetuously by starts, and forms a tumour; for the blood is lodged between the integuments and the interstices of the muscles, and sometimes attended with an inability to move the part: If not shortly remedied, the large quantity of extravasated blood remaining in the tumour, does very often induce a mortification.

If the coats of the artery have been corroded, the symptoms are nearly the same, but come on more slowly, and prove less violent, without any external hæmorrhage; when occasioned by a large, sharp body, there mostly issues out blood in a very free manner, and gradually abates according to the size of the puncture.

The

The figns of a true ancurism, that is, when the dilitation of the coats of an artery happen, are a pulsation easily to be felt, and sometimes visible to the eye, and it varies in magnitude, being sometimes very large, and, at other times, considerably less, and when pressed with the finger, it generally gives way, but presently restores itself upon removal thereof.

It is also dangerous if it proceed from a corrosion of the coats of the artery, and the more when it happens in a part where the operation cannot be performed safely.

Now, in the first place, an incision should be made the whole length of the tumour, in order the better to dislodge the concreted blood with your singers, and to give an opportunity for cleansing the wound with a sharp sponge.

After it is well cleanfed, use the following dreffing.

Share College and the College State of the College

Rum, or Spirit of Wine 3jv or v Mix

When the wound begins to discharge well conditioned matter, Rum or Brandy, alone, will be suitable to dress the wound with. Observe each dressing be used warm.

N. B. If the wound in the artery be large, it should be secured by ligature, both above and below the orifice.

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CHAP

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C H A P. XIV.

OF OEDEMATUS TUMOURS.

could man, or Spirit or Wine it or T

OEDEMATUS tumours, are such as are soft, without much heat, pain, or pulsation in the part, and will yield to the pressure of your singer, so as for some time to retain the mark thereof.

The cause of those tumours may, and do frequently arise from blows, contusions, fractures, laxations, or any other thing that offends the nerves, or tendons, so as to obstruct the motions of nature.

Oedematus tumours seldom of themselves prove very dangerous, or mortal, but when they are of a long continuance, prove rather difficult to cure.

When

When they grow hard and scirrhous, or seem painful, tending to suppuration, the cure is generally tedious and uncertain.

anather distributed appreciated arother description

A ganglion is a tumour nearly of the fame kind, an humour in the tendinous and nervous parts, proceeding from a fall, stroke, or an exudation of nervous juices from a bruise, or the like, which indurates into hard, immovable tumours.

CHAP. XV.

differifed by waves berief above and apply

OF FLATULENT TUMOURS.

FLATULENT tumours are those which yield easily to the pressure of the finger, and immediately recover their tumid state upon removal thereof, being light, and scarce perceivable to the patient by their weight.

The general cause of this kind of tumour is supposed to be the air, which being collected and confined in a certain part of the body, inflates it into a tumour, like a bladder; but a true flatulent tumour feldom happens. figure from an in moon in the tending of

THE METHOD OF TREATING THE REPORT TOMOURS OF A SOUTH from a bruste, or the like, which makes

A flatulent tumour may, in general, be discussed by warm perspirative and attenuating medicines.

After the use of proper embrocations with Spirit of Wine, Vinegar, and Common Oil, of each take equal parts.

o hills yield eighly to the preflux of

The following plaster may be advantageously applied and kept on with a light, and fearer perceivable to the adult

Take

by their weight.

Take Camphire 31
Spirit of Wine 3ij or iij

Mix the above with four or fix ounces of Burgundy Pitch, then prepare for an adherfive platter according to art.

But when they cannot be discussed in the ordinary way, they may be brought to suppuration by the use of Mercurial Ointment, provided they are not seated in the joints.

But when they grow scirrhous, they must be treated accordingly. Upon opening these kind of tumours, they are generally found to contain a quantity of serous, or bloody humour.

OEDEMATUS TUMOURS MAY BE CURED
BY THE FOLLOWING MEDICINES.

Bleeding in this case is generally condemned. Catharticks are serviceable, and ought ought to be of a warm, aromatic nature. and fomewhat brifk in their operation. These tumours are easily discussed in their first formation, by the external use of folutions of Bay-Salt, Nitre, Crude Sal Ammoniac, &c. hi Which the cannot be distinct the

DISCUTIENT MIXTURE.

Take	Tinctur	e Con	thorid	Tanker Mary	jle
			mairo.	TOWN & THE OW	TAXABLE !
	Camphi	re		(Altie	5.6
KARNA	Vinegar	a Pin	t		CARL BY

w frigipous, they Let the Camphire be dissolved in the common manner, then mix all the ingredients. of a historica of barol glaren.

As much of this may be used twice a-day as will fufficiently moisten the tumour. Observe to cover your hand with a bladder during each application, and the part affected to be kept warm bedemand. Catharickhare Sydnarb rill 14340

Or, Take Tinet. Cantharid. Elix. Vit. 2 3 3 16 Spirit Sal Ammoniae Spirit Sal Ammoniae

To be used like the above.

Tumours in fleshy parts of the body may be dispersed or suppurated by the following applications, viz.

Take Spirit Sal Ammoniac

Vinegar and Linfeed Oil of each

one gill.

Foment the tumour with this medicine two or three times a-day; after each application, rub the part well with your hands; and, lastly, cover it over with a suitable cloth.

The following may be used to tumours situated upon the joints, or the like, particularly if the tumour be spongy.

X 2 Take

Take Cantharides 36
Vinegar 37 or vij
Sheep's Salve prep. fbij

Put a bladder upon your hand, and take as much of this ointment as feems likely to cover the tumour, then rub it well on with your hand in the bladder; the same bladder may be kept for the purpose. A repetition may be used according to the demand of symptoms.

C H A P. XVI.

and the control of the control of

OF SCROPHULOUS TUMOURS.

SCROPHULOUS tumours are such as generally affect the glandulous parts of the body, being hard, unequal, and having their matter contained in a cystis or bag.

When

When these tumours are seated in glandulous parts of the body, they are hard, oval, or coundish, fixed, or moveable, unequal, and sometimes appear in clusters, like a bunch of grapes, sometimes they are seated in the glands themselves, and others grow like appendages to them.

In general they are not painful, though their bulk is sometimes very considerable, those of the larger size seldom suppurate, especially when seated in the glands of the neck, whilst the others, between the magnitude of a large egg, or twice that size, do sometimes tend to suppuration, the matter of them being generally contained in cystics, and appearing upon the discharge, thin, sanious, and small in quantity,

The orifice of the ulcer is often callous, and the suppuration incomplete, from whence whence there usually follows a scirrhosity and hardness, which sometimes remain obstinate for a long time, and generally causes a considerable inequality, especially in the part where the eschar was separated, a small, but unsightly excrescence being left behind.

When this kind of tumour affects such parts as are not glandulous, they commonly appear more inflamed, are more painful, and come sooner to suppuration than the other, the cure also proving less tedious.

When these tumours are large, scirr-hous, livid, and of a cancerous nature, they are attended with danger, and always prove difficult to cure, likewise when they are complicated, and lie deep and fixed, hard, immoveable, unequal, of a malignant nature, and when seated near any large or considerable vessels in the joints, nerves,

nerves, tendons, bones, &c. and when the bones are scrophulous, they grow unsizeable, knotty, and protuberant in the part affected, and when laid bare, are often found to be carious.

When scrophulous tumours are grown large, inveterate, and have been of a long continuance, they are usually called by the name of wens.

C H A P. XVH.

trouble to the middle

OF CANCEROUS AND SCIRRHOUS TUMOURS.

A CANCER is a roundish, unequal, hard, livid tumour, generally seated in the glandulous parts of the body.

Cancerous, or feirthous turnours, often appear spontaneously, without any evident cause.

At other times they may be accidental, or proceed from tharp, corrolive, or other coagulating juices in the body, a stoppage of the necessary evacuations, contusions, stagnations, or coagulations.

Some of these tumours are moveable, others fixed, some inflamed, others much to the contrary.

At sometimes also the growth is sudden, and at others slow, so continue upon the increase for some years.

When they ulcerate, the suppuration is generally partial, the matter they discharge is of an ill colour, and very fetid.

All cancers are dangerous, and feldom give way to the use of evacuating medicines, especially when they lie deep.

国内

DETERMINE.

If the lituation of a cancerous and foir hous tumour, will admit of a total extirpation, let it be done with a fuitable knife, and afterward use the following defing to the wound, i. e. Spirit of Wine camphorated, Honey, Ægyptiacum, and to each drefling add Oil Vitriol, Gutt. 10, or 12, and fo in proportion to the bulk longer willele, then add nine, britow aff to of the seland; or prepare a quantity in

Now, if this wound should tend to an ill disposed ulcer, arising from the bad quality of the neighbouring fluids, extirpate it still further, and afterward use a hot application, in order to convert the remaining part of the bad fubstance into pus, or matter, and then dress it with warm Brandy and Ægyptiacum, once or twice'a-day, mady alm him Learnew broth The longer this oil tment is kept and the

The cure of scrophulous tumours may be effected by the use of a preparation of Y Y Mercury,

Mercury, viz. let the Mercurial Ointment be prepared as follows: The program and of

Take Crude Mercury, or Quick-Silver 31

tation, let it be done with a mimble

Rub them together in a mortar, till the globules of the Quick-Silver are no longer visible, then add nine or ten ounces of Hog's-Lard; or, prepare a quantity in the following manner:

T.L.	TT				4:
Take	Hog's-	Lard	a neigh	ide ito	ibii
	Quicksi	lver		EUM	3vj
			OF A STANDARD STANDARD PROPERTY.	CONTRACTOR OF THE ASS.	CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE
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tied with month marking transfer challenglish if

Rub the Quickfilver in a mortar, as before directed; then add, by degrees, the Lard warmed, and mix them diligently. The longer this ointment is kept and the better it is.

be effected by the ple of a preparation of

Total Facility

Mercury

This ointment, when judiciously applied, will answer all the intentions of this, or any other ill-disposed tumour. It will infallibly either disperse, or suppurate their contents. No external application more esseations in all cold tumours and obstructed glands. It may be frequently used with great relief, by way of friction, upon the legs of horses, in what Fartiers call Grease.

Or, T	ake A	xung.	Porcin	таві	
	A	rgent.	Viv.	žvj	Mix
au		erebin			Maria 1975 States of States and Astronomy
	ace F	lor. Su	lphur	180	ij
		A A S			This

SIPT-

This ointment may be thinned, by adding any quantity of Spirit of Terebinth; to be used like the above commend asvos

refraction as also beautiful to the state of the con-If a tumour be fo far ripened that the matter is found to fluctuate therein, yet does not foon break, the part should be opened, either by incition or caustick, in order to give vent thereto.

"This continent, when judiciously ap-But if the fwelling be large, and aclually included in a cyfts, the suppuration partial, the feirthofity confiderable, and the colour livid, the ulcer may be dreffed with fome fuch as the following digeftive, viz. 17 Abhala bafaurhdo bas

1977	10113136	DIS MINE	EDUCE	Amm
Terebi	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	THE POST OF	31)	Alte.
P- M	yrrh	gar carr	39	
Honey	在不可以为的 事则	Wesles o	365	Mix
Balfam		and the fe	311	
			SECURIOR SEC	
rrzcip	itat. rub. l	aevigat.	913	

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... Use this mixture according to the difcharge, bulk, and fituation of the alter. under the shilomen, and adjacent parts

To the digestive above set down, may be added occasionally, Tinct. Myrrh, Balfam Sulphur, Elix Proprietat, &c. or if detergent ingredients are required, Unguent apollotor. Reyptiaci man insingual

Sold CoH AcrPetir XVIIIodi

remaily works than the diluster

lifeld, fuch accordidate works combine

TO OF ANGLESBERRIES are the broduction of the section of the section

and hang similalous; as it sweet from a

NGLE-BERRIES are moftly dry LA cutaneous tumours, growing out above the furface of the fkin, being either hard or foft, greater or lefs, broad or long, complicated or entire. grinisanan und muret a dose odna ed W.

Those cutaneous tumours proceed from a rupture of the cutaneous veffels, giving vent to a matter capable of forming a farcoma.

of the body. They frequently appear upon the abdomen, and adjacent parts thereof, hanging pendulous and off off the body.

Those tumours greatly differ in their disposition, according to their different situations, magnitude, and sensibility of the part.

chieff world than its disaster

form complicated or entire

Those that rise from a small base, and hang pendulous, as it were from a stalk, the commonalty of Cow-Doctors makes use of a ligature fixed round their bases, and so gradually straitened, as the symptoms require it, until the excrescence begin to mortify or die away, by reason of their nourishments being intercepted.

When those of a large base happening to be situated upon any joint, they ought to be treated with great caution, because of

stant)

TREATISE on CATTLE. 167 of the adjacent tendons, carrilages, and bones, &c.

and continue to apply the win abloquity

When thus feated, the taking them off unskilfully by incision, has caused a loss of motion in the joint, or brought a flux of humours upon the part, so as to corrupt the cartilage, and even the bone itself, such an accident would render the remedy worse than the disease.

BOAT BOATTHE REMEDY.

with way Booker 11200 with Winds Windshift of

The our and to comertal and a day

If the base of a tumour of this kind be large, fix a ligature round its base and draw it tight; then with a sharp and suitable knife, a small distance from the ligature, cut off the tumour or lump. After which blood will issue out at the vessels in proportion to their size and fituation; which may be suppressed by an actual cautery, that is, a hot iron applied to the mouths of the bleeding vessels; observe

observe to have the part of the iron very fmooth which is applied to the wound, and continue to apply the iron, absolutely hot, where the flux of blood iffue out. till an efchar is formed over the veffels fufficiently thick enough to relife the flux of blood; the ligature may remain on till fuch times as the danger of bleeding is licient, fireh en negident wordt renderavo renedly world than the dilease

The part may be fomented once a-day, with Spirit of Wine camphorated, and a little Rum; this will extract the fire, and bring the wound to discharge laudable matter of the harrier grade of the and sound . how result is them, and the black off weath

If the neighbouring parts abound with fmall tumours of the fame kind, rub them over two or three times with Oil Vitriol and Rum, of each take equal parts. Supposed the first open microid a vision to talk law of most for

state mouths of the bireling reffels,

o washing o

After a service of the service of th

TREATISE ON CATTLE. 169

If the tumours do not wafte, or feem to die after a few applications, they may be cut off in the manner as above directed.

To prevent the return of those tumours, the roots of them may be touched with a little of the Common Caustic, Lapis Infernal, Oil Vitriol, Aq. Fort. &c. or sprinkle a little Powder of Red Precipitare thereon.

C H A P. XIX.

ind violent

I his diferie, appeared to me, to be a

ASHORT ACCOUNT OF THE MURRIAN, OR WHAT IS VULGARLY CALLED THE HYAN-STRIKEING, AND IS ALSO KNOWN BY SEVERAL OTHER NAMES.

HIS diftemper very often begins with an emphylema, or a flatulent, crackling fwelling, attended with a mortifying blacknessed a vine barrelob so ii rather

Z

This

This fwelling will alarm you with a crackling noise, when touched, and the part becomes insensible; it sometimes begins in the mouth, other times in the head, back, abdomen, legs, or any other part of the body.

The Emphysema sometimes does not appear till the last stage of the disease.

This disease appears to me, to be a most acute and violent sever, attended with a particular contagion, and this is after some time accompanied with a peripneumony, and inflammation of the stomach and intestines; the peripneumony seems to be produced by the preceding high sever. There is an absolute necessity of large and repeated bleedings in the beginning of the disease. Plentiful bleeding immediately upon the beast being seized, is of great advantage; but if it be deserted only a few hours, bleeding rather

rather oppresses the beast than alleviates the symptoms. The quantity of blood to be taken away, should always be determined by the strength of the fever, and the violence of its symptoms. From a large cow take fix or feven quarts of blood, at proper intervals. The beaft must have as much Bran-Water as she chooses to drink, it should be made a little tart, or fourish, either with Common Vinegar, or Spirit of Vitriol, and immediately after the first bleeding, the beast should have the following medicines:

A STATE OF THE STATE OF		restrone restrone		MANUAL SALES	
Tak	e Campl	aire o	mio di	tind.	3iij
off the	Honey	eds.,	an Leu	dist.	3ij
SOLV	Nitre i	n Pow	der	mostly)	3 fe
leftette	Venice	Treac	de o l	- Bar	36

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Mix these in three pints of Water or Beer, and give it immediately after each bleeding.

During the whole difeate, the utmoft care imaginable must be used to keep the beaft warm. Unless especial regard be paid to this circumstance, no medicines will be found efficacious enough to remove the difease; therefore all holes in the cow-house ought to be stopped, to prevent the current of air through fuch places; likewife, every nine or ten hours, may be given the following drench, viz. Vinegar, of Spirit of Vilriol, and Immo-

Take Valerian Root, Virginia-Snake-Root, of each three ounces. bruifed; add good Beer, five pints; boil it over a flow fire for near half an hour, then ftrain off the decoction; and, laftly, add Vinegar, five or fix table-fpoonsful; Venice-Treacle and Honey, of so ista leach half an ounce. Mix,

3 When Li sao esta Leonos and Esta Colonia

Book, and give it immessately after each .

drad fleth is totally legitated, twide the

N. B. It is a matter of the greatest importance to manage the emphysema, or crackling swelling; for on the proper management of it, depends almost the whole cure.

dane with an welland eachery, if the part

First, foment round the sides of the emphysema with Oil Vitriol, Oil Terebinth, Vinegar. Take equal parts of each, except Oil Vitriol; of this last as much as will just render it sharp enough for external use. This hot application is in order to suppress the rapid progress of the morbid humours, till proper endeavours are made to extirp the morbifick matter. In short, the chief part of the management consists in clearing the mortifying substance. Take a sharp knife and make a longitudinal incision, the whole

whole length of the emphylema, and then amputate all the livid substance, till the communication betwirt living and dead flesh is totally separated; when the mortified matter is wholly cut away, the found parts will bleed freely, which will be a good fymptom. After bleeding a moderate quantity, it will be necesfary to ftop the bleeding, which may be

Drefs the wound afterwards with Oil Terebinth, Spirit of Sal Ammoniae. of each 3j, Honey 36. Mix. Fill noise the cavity of the wound with is in ordered the worth or pledgers of township or al. of the modern humanitan till proper en-

done with an actual cautery, if the part

couplinging with Off Wiring Off Tele-

will admit of it. bound tusmed this

The next dreffing the wound ought to be well bathed with a decoction made of warm aromatic plants, fuch as Wormwood, Tanfy, Chamomile, and fuch like, with Spirit of Wine camphorated, and Spirit dada.

of Sal Ammoniac in it, in order, if posfible, to make the wound digeft, by which the flough will separate; after this the ulcer may be treated as one from an ordinary abiceis.

N. B. When this evil begins in the mouth, the symptoms are evident, by the mouth being generally open, and a matter falling therefrom; by opening the mouth you will find upon one or both fides of the tongue, a large blackish coloured substance, which will eafily yield to the pressure of your finger.

THE METHOD OF TREATMENT.

1. Gag the cow. 2. Provide yourfelf with a sharp knife, and totally extirp all the discoloured flesh from the sound substance, which may be done at one cut, by giving your knife a fuitable turn, according to its fituation: If the wound bleed

bleed

bleed freely, do not be too hafty in flonfible, to make the shoold for sulfi sales, or side

the flough will separate; after this the Drefs the wound with Egyptiacum 36 Spirit of Wine camphorated, Oil Vitriol, and a little Honey; let the wound be dreffed three or four times a-day, till the difcharge thereof be of a good . falling therefrom, by openibris e mouth

the rangue, a large blackiff, coloured fibode of Cor H A Pow do XX. someth

you will find upon one or back files of

OF STRAINS.

CTRAINS are mostly attended with a tumefaction of the part, from a preternatural relaxation of the muscles, or tendinous fibres being over-firetched, and sometimes ruptured. vear daily south by group your laste a fairful nira

AHT come to its benefice: If the wound

TREATISE ON CATTLE. 177

THE METHOD OF TREATMENT.

If the part be inflamed, bleed the animal as near the part affected as you conveniently can.

MIXTURE FIRST.

Spt. S	d Ammo	n or H	art(hor	- 3io -	
Oil To	erebinth	VI 11	artthori Alai (4)	2.6	li ia
	ar a pint	東 認。激化7		39	15
	on Oil	that his	AND STATE	3 vorvj	6
为规划加建设。	length that all	and if	S	3 1011	are it

The above is an excellent mixture for strains. Use as much of the above medicine as will well moisten the part affected.

Or, Take the best Vinegar a Pint,
Spirit Turpentine 3vi Camphire 3vi to be dissolved in
the Turpentine. Mix.

Eigs

To be used like the above, or as the fymptoms may feem to require it.

Or, Take Linfeed Oil 3rij 7 Mfk Spt. Sal Ammon. 3iv Chila

To be used in like manner as the above.

How to PREPARE A COMMON STICKING. PLASTER FOR STRAINS.

Take a pint of Linseed Oil, Litharge finely powdered #6 Camphire 36 boil them together, with about three or four spoonsful of water, over a gentle fire, continually flirring till the Oil and Litharge are united, and they acquire the due confiftence; then add Burgundy Pitch fbs according to art; prepare an adhersive plaster.

This

This is of a warm and discutient nature, and is a very good substitute for all plasters of the gum kind. The Pitch is preferable to any other ingredient, in as much as it renders the composition still more subservient to discussing purposes.

Exx. mon. qcc AricH ingeneral

A MIXTURE OR DRESSING FOR ILL. DISPOSED WOUNDS IN THE MOUTH.

TAKE Quickfilver and white Chalk, of each 3^{ij} incorporate them well together, and add inspiffated Honey 3^{ij},

This mixture is calculated for cancerons tumours and ulcers of the mouth and tongue; it may be applied to the parts affected twice a-day.

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OF THE TOPICAL APPLICATIONS
TO STOP HEMORRHAGES FROM
WOUNDS, &c.

THE common recourse is in general to stop homorrhages by the actual and potential cautery, or corrosives, sometimes by tying the vessels with a thread; but the most expedient method is as follows:

of each a secondarie them

equal parts, dip therein a pledget of tow, and apply it to the mouths of the bleeding veffels, and there blood ceases.

Sponge is an excellent thing for the stoppage of hamorrhages from wounds, and

affected twice a-day.

and may be applied in the following manner: It requires no other preparation than that of its being carefully dried, and then cut in fuch a manner as not to feparate the layers, but perpendicular through the layers, fo that every layer be cut through; before the application of the dried sponge, the wound must be cleared from grumous blood, and wiped as clean as possible with a sponge, prepared out of warm water, hum once

If the divided arteries be large, the infide of the dry sponge cut to the most convenient shape, and be applied to the extremities of the wounded veffels, and there confined tightly in the wound, by an adherfive plafter; the fponge should not be permitted to remain on longer than four or five days after the application: If the fmallest portion of any of them should adhere to closely to the wound as not to be removed by gentle methods, it ought immediately former

immediately to be touched with forme liquid caustic, such as the Butter of Anti-mony, though a very strong caustic, or Spirit of Vitriol; or if the sponge should remain too long, there arises granulations of the slesh, which shoot up into the sponge, which will greatly retard the healing of the wounded part: If you should be alarmed with fresh hæmorrhages where the sponge is removed, a fresh piece must be fixed in its place, &cc.

shinical H. A. P. Sain Sain.

OF THE PERIPNEUMONY NOTHA, OR BASTARD INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS, WHICH PREQUENTLY HAPPENS IN WINTER, OR IN COLD FOGGY WEATHER, OCCASIONED BY STARVING, AND OFTEN PROVES FATAL IF NOT TIMELY REMEDIED.

IN this disease, the load at the lungs is very great, the breathing difficult, and the cough or hoosing very troublesome,

TREATISE ON CATTLE. 183

fome, and fometimes violent; all which fufficiently denote the lungs to be confiderably affected; yet the fever and heat are small, many times scarce perceptible; the pulse either quick; weak, and small, or sluggish and oppressed, never hard and tense; so that this distemper hath very different, and almost quite contrary symptoms, to those of a true peripneumony in several respects; therefore it is teasonable to suppose that it arises from very different causes, and requires a very different method of cure.

In fact, we see that bastard peripheumonies commonly seize animals in wet, foggy weather, and in winter seasons; whereas the true inflammatory peripheumony generally attacks them in cold dry weather, during North-East winds, and the like.

billy to recession nonactate that a that

This discase seems to have its origination a pitritious sentor of the blood, and a ropy disposition of the lymph and ferum, which being greatly redundant from suppressed perspiration, and put in motion by a febrile heat, or sudden agitation of the humours, is thrown on the lungs faster than it can pass off; for viscid humours never pass as freely through the extremities of the arteries, as when it is more thin and suxile; and the more it is congested, the greater the obstruction in the pulmonic vessels, till at last a fatal stagnation ensues, of which death is the consequence.

Now such a pitritious lentor of the blood and humours, denote a want of animal spirits to actuate the vessels with sufficient force to carry on a due circulation.

eas legal (

TREATISE ON CATTLE. 185

No diffined fettled method of cure can be laid down, because the peripheumonic malady, to be immediately treated of, may incline much more or less to the inflammatory state.

When the pulse is weak and low, the heat little above the natural, the urine pale and crude, &c. you must proceed with great caution in bleeding, though the load and oppression at the lungs may be very urgent.

And when blood is drawn from a beaft under a bastard peripneumony, it either appears loose, thin, and storid, or more commonly of a darkish, livid hue, not coated over with a thick viscid buff, as in real inflammations of the lungs; and it is observable, that the animal soon sinks and grows considerably weaker after such evacuations, tho at the first seemingly relieved as to the anxiety and load in the præcordia.

Bb

Bleeding

Bleeding, in this difease, especially weakens the power of nature, and the action of the folids on the fluids: the morbific lentor, the contingent cause of the disease, is thereby increased.

In general more or less blood should be drawn in the beginning of this difeafe. thereby to lessen the too great load and distension of the vessels, and make room for fuch medicines as may be necessary in the process of the cure; but be very cautious how you repeat the bleedings, and confider the state of the blood, the strength of the pulse and patient, before you advile it. It has a said meet mention

commonly of a decision, singly inequinos Dilutants are necessary in this disease, but not near fo much fo as in a true peripneumony, neither doth nature call for it by any great degree of thirst; yet, because the lentor, predominant in this diforder, is most readily dissolved by

Bleeding

warm

warm watry liquors, fome are undoubtedly proper. An infusion of inciding, deterging, pectoral herbs, as Ground-Ivy, Penny-Royal, and the like. funip. Berr. powd.

Whatever interrupts a free infpiration, and expiration, is apt to produce this v. Minegals of Spoils of difeafe. consisting the contrary of the contrary

After judicious bleeding, the infusion of pectoral herbs must be freely given; fmooth Water-Gruel may be given at intervals, was getter a gent war a ret soul

The infusion of Penny-Royal is of particular use in diseases of the lungs. This plant is warm, and confifts of fubtile and penetrating particles; and, therefore, it is of fervice in all fevers. Account the color of the dole and the color

Sham nomboasia B.b. 20 Stant See O THE.

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THE CURE

Take Valerian in powder 3jv

Jalap in Powder 3i

Junip. Berr. powd. 3vj

Well made Mustard jv Table spoonsful

Nitre in powder 3js

Vinegar of Squills 3ij

Make all these into an electuary with treacle, until it is formed into a smooth paste. The above is sufficient for four doses for a very large strong cow.

the little grown lead a guit

Take Penny-Royal, and Marshmallows, of each three handsful, add fix quarts of Water, and boil them over a flow fire, till reduced to four quarts; then strain off the decoction for one dose.

Take one quart of the decoction made blood-warm; one fourth of the electuary

to the up with their placements all the objections,

TREATISEION CATTLE. 189

to be intimately mixed with the decoction, to be repeated every eight hours, or according to the demand of the fymptoms.

Care must be taken to keep the patient warm, and to indulge it with Water-Gruel every sour or sive hours; if the beast be large, the quantity of two quarts may be given by way of regimen, or food, at one time, and so in proportion to the animal's size and strength: If the case should remain obstinate, after three or four doses, half an ounce of Spirits of Hartshorn may be added to each succeeding dose.

This medicine evacuates the phlegm in the ventricles and intestines, dishipates the blood, unlocks the too close contexture, liquises it till it lets go its hold of the serum; it opens and deterges the vessels in the lungs, and brings them to the performance performance of their office; it restores the spirits when over-borne and almost slain; it rouzes them up and gives them a lively brisk motion, and restores a due mixture of the blood; it mildly relaxes the ventricles and intestines, brings on a beneficial perspiration, and takes off the cough.

Squills are a powerfully detergent and efficacious remedy in obstructions of the lungs and viscera; they are strongly diuretic, and, in this composition, they work forcibly by urine,

The Valerian Root is warm and aromatic, and of great efficacy in all nervous and hysteric complaints; its virtue is worthy of a close attention.

Or, Take the following medicine for one dose, to be repeated every ten hours.

performance

Take

TREATISE ON CATTLE. 191

Take Valerian Silvestrum pulv. 3ⁱⁱ
Cinnamon 3^{fa}

To be given in one quart of Barley-Water, or Water-Gruel.

C H A P. XXIV.

Then eleated in their fairs it contracts

OF THE CHOLIC, OR INFLAMMATION OF THE INTESTINES.

THE intestines, chiefly the thin guts, are very often seized with an acute inflammation in their membranes, as the stomach, from causes common to all inflammations carried thither, or from some sharp aliments reaching those parts, and detained in the foldings of the valvules, and sticking to them; also from sharp, putrid, purulent, or bilious matter conveyed thither from the gullet, stomach, liver, spleen, panereas, or caul, which sticks also to them and gnaws them; or, lastly,

When created in those parts it contracts the guts, shuts up the cavity, hinders the passage of that which presents itself, and occasions a very sharp, burning, fixed pain, violent convulsions, when irritated by the matter that is near, and upon the the affected part; it stops the passage by stool, or dung, excites a cough, or the like, attended with painful winds, most sharp griping pains, with great murmuring in the guts; it sometimes turns to a gangrene, attended with a very acute fever, and great weaknesses from the sierceness of the pain, and very often sudden death.

An inflammation in the intestines is easily known by its companions, it has a very

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a very acute, continual fever, a great heat, a hard pulse, a burning fiery pain, very high coloured urine, and sudden weakness from the violence of the pain, and agitation of the body.

If there be a sudden, and apparent causeless remission of the most bitter pains, while the pulse remains weak and intermitting, cold sweats appear, and there is dysentry which voids fetid, ash-co-loured, ichorous, livid, and black excrements, the skin void of sensation; they are generally the signs of certain death.

The evil, when thus far advanced, doth feldom or never admit of a cure; if any thing can be done, the attempt should be made very quickly by clysters.

einitia findages dell'ac

If the inflamed part be glandular, the internal and external heat great, the impacted matter fluggish and thick, the C c emunctories

emunctories of the glands obstructed, the follicle, and the sides of them distended, there grows a hard tumour in the gland, free from pain, it is called scirrhous, which is a fourth consequence of an inflammation.

The common cause, the part affected, the greatness, depth, quickness, and symptoms of the inflammation, and the constitution of the patient, compared with the signs and effects thereof, make the prognostic easy.

It is very evident to the weakest minds, that each different stage and condition of this disease, demand a different method of treatment.

When the weight and bulk of the membranes continually increase, the cavity of the guts grow narrow, the chyle and fæces stagnate, and grow putrid by being

being detained, the gut and its windings at last become entirely shut up, all the gross parts of the aliments stay; the disorder is then very dangerous, and likely to terminate in death: No medicine should be given but such as are of a softening, anodyne, gentle nature, and such as do not easily turn either sour or sharp.

roll of this bowel is preceded and standed

When it is considered how frequently we meet with such cruel, fixed, obstinate, and often incurable pains of the gullet, the upper orifice of the stomach, liver, pancreas, or the thin guts, and of the colon; also how many different forts of those inflammatory complaints there are; it must appear wonderful, to see persons so missed, to apply one general prescription to every kind, degree, and stage of this disorder, by which injudicious treatment, they often give their followers a deal of trouble, and even destroy all hopes of cure.

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Whoever

Whoever attempts the cure of a difease, ought carefully to observe the state of the symptoms, and the nature of the malady.

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The diforder, termed a cholic, properly speaking, is a painful distemper of the guts, called the colon. When the pain of this bowel is preceded and attended by a costiveness, it is called a bilious cholic. I do not know how fully it has this appellation, because the costiveness proceeds not only from a dry intemperies of the bowels, the humid parts of their contents being absorbed by the lacteal vessels; but, also, from a want of bile to stimulate the bowels to their natural excretion of the fæces.

The pain, in this kind of choic, seems to arise immediately from a contraction of the sanguine arteries, secreting glands, and, indeed, of all the vessels affected;

TREATISE ON CATTLE. 197

and thence proceed painful pressures against the extremities of the nerves.

The curative indications, therefore, in fuch cases, are, first to relax the constricted vessels and glands; secondly, by proper catharticks, as a vicarious bile, to stimulate the intestines to evacuate their fæces,

There is another fort of cholic, which has no costiveness preceding or attending it; nay, sometimes it has a diarrheea for a concomitant symptom. These pains proceed either entirely from acrimonious particles, or from elastic air, or slatulencies, or partly from both; but which-soever is the cause, may easily be known by what has been said.

The curative indication in the last case, will be to absorb by proper remedies, the

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elastic air, as much as possible, and to evacuate what cannot be absorbed.

Elastic air is likewise often the cause of pains in the stomach, as well as in the bowels, as it is indeed in all cases where the pain immediately ceases on the removal of the pressure, by the discharge of wind.

If a cholical pain is attended with a diarrhoza, you may conclude that there is an acrimonious and diffolvent humour in the blood, which must be considered, and endeavours made, by suitable medicines, to alter it.

There is another fort of cholic, arising entirely from acrid particles not secreted into the cavity of the intestinal tube, brought from the blood, by lymphatic arteries, to an immediate contact with the extremities of the nerves, affected under

the

TREATISE ON CATTLE. 199

the common covering membrane that makes the inner superficies of the bowels; and this, if any, may be called a nervous cholic, as all those pains, happen where they will, may, for the same reason, be called nervous, when the extremities of the nerves are affected in this manner.

For the cure of fuch nervous pains, the first thing principally to be endeavoured at, is to dislodge or remove the acrid particles from their contact with the extremities of the nerves. Proper remedies for this purpose, and all others, will be suitably prescribed in a proper place.

THE REMEDY. First for the dry gripes.

Take	Brandy one gill
	Liquid Laudanum 3fs
Dr.	Oil of Caftor - 3v
	Balsam Capivi - 3vij
	Cream of Tartar - 3jv

For

For one dose, if the symptoms do not abate in four, five, or six hours, a repetition is requisite; to be used as occasion shall require.

Or, Take Camphire 3/s
Oil of Castor 3vs Mix
Cream of Tartar ana. 3vs

In an infusion of Penny-Royal, three pints, or two quarts. To which soft warm water may be added, till the whole amounts to four or five pints, for one dose, and to be given occasionally, as the preceding medicine.

After the first dose, introduce your hand up at the rectum, and dislodge the hard dry dung therein, and then inject the following clyster:

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Take

Water-Gruel, made slippery with Butter; Linseed Oil 3ij; Common Salt 3iij; Liquid Laudanum 40 drops; half an ounce of Soft Soap dissolved in a little warm water.

Or, which is more fuitable for a strong animal,

to asked to arise to be affined and

or hat madener with their of in

Take Broth or Gruel, two quarts;
Salt 3iij; Oil of Castor 3vij;
Soft Soap 3ijs; dissolve the
Soap in the Oil, over a slow
fire, and compose them for a
clyster, as in the former direction; to be repeated occasionally.

This clyster, along with the other medicines, brings good affistance in horridtorturing pains of the bowels, and stubborn, spasmodic costiveness; for as much

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as it invigorates the membranes of the guts, relaxes corrugations of the fibres, expels wind, foftens excrements, and empties the intestines; therefore it is proper in flatulent, and in bilious cholics.

Soap is made by an incorporation of Oil, or Fat substance, with those of a different nature, by the mediation of a lixivious Salt. This composition therefore confifts of an union of two bodies of very opposite texture, readily unites with the fluids of any kind, wherein by the fubtilty of its parts, and the roughness of its falts, fomewhat foftened with Oil, it penetrates and deterges the most minute passages; and, because such alkaline salts abound with fiery particles in their composition, it divides and rarifies the most obstinate and grumous viscidities; it rids the bowels of their excessively concreted contents. It must be injected, like all other remedies, warm.

Secondly,

TREATISE ON CATTLE. 203

Secondly, Of a wind cholic.

Take Tincture Thebaic - 3xv

Balfam Capivi - 3ifs

Oil of Annifeeds 40 drops.

Mix them for one dofe.

The above may be given in an emulfion, or Barley-Water, two quarts, or an infusion of Penny-Royal, or the like, as occasion shall require.

Or Take Camphire - 3xj Cream of Tartar 3iij

To be rubbed together in a mortar. Add half a gill of Rum or Brandy, and work them together in the mortar, till the Camphire is diffolved, for one dose—to be repeated as occasion shall require—to be given in Water-Gruel, or Barley-Water, two quarts.

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N. B. The

N. B. The following may be given, if the case be desperate, in all kinds of cholics.

This Capital Care - was a

Take Tincture Thebaic 3j
Balfam Cap. Oil Caft. ana. 3 ifs
Oil Annifeeds, 60 drops
Camphire 9ij

The Camphire may be burnt by degrees: Fix it upon a piece of wire, or any other fuitable thing, touch it with the blaze of a candle, and, when well kindled, extinguish it in the medicine, or a little brandy, and so continue till the whole is wasted, for one dose.

If the paroxisms do not abate in the course of four, five, or fix hours, a repetition is absolutely requisite, but in a more sparing manner; three-fourths of the quantity will be sufficient, if judiciously ordered, and repeated occasionally.

200

N. B. The

de retration and city

Those

Those medicines, in paroxisms of the intestines, stomach, or any other complaint which bears the name of cholic, are wonderfully efficacious; they are useful and good for the intestines when refrigerated, debilitated, relaxed, obstructed, lined with phlegm, blown up and tortured with wind and flatus.

For the better apprehending this, let it be understood that wind or flatus, and vapours are very different things.

volcordie tessier fibres; pairing Branges

inselftheen are confidenced ritualed up with

Wind is what is caused either by windy diet, or by bad digestion, or by both; it is no where but in the cavity of the stomach or intestines; it discovers itself by a raging pain, pusseth up the abdomen, rumbleth about a while, and then breaks away; but if it continue pent up, it causes a pinching pain, or wind cholic.

In these cases clysters are of great service, by appealing the spirits, comforting the weak fibres, attenuating heavy phlegin, correcting the intestinal glands, discussing the fermenting combinations, and driving them out of the body,

lined with phile mi, blown up and for-

Now, in hysteric cholic, unless the intestines are extremely stuffed up with hard excrements, and the disease be in its beginning, and not very raging, clysters are generally to be avoided, for they provoke the tender fibres, excite stronger convulsions, and renders the disease still harder to cure; bleeding, and repeated purging, which are most apparently indicated in the beginning of a bilious cholic, have no place here, except in case of a very great sulness of blood and humours.

I have very often used the following elyster with success.

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Take

TREATISE ON CATTLE. 207

Take three pints of New Milk, one pint of Veal or Mutton Broth, and three ounces of Salt Butter, prepared for a clyster, injected warm, and repeated every hour during the violence of the disease; it is mollifying and loosening, it distipates wind, softens the excrements, comforts the intestines, and eases pain.

Every clyster, after injection, must be retained by the assistance of a towel, or something of that kind, applied to the fundament.

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C H A P. XXV.

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OF THE ICTERUS, OR JAUNDICE.

THIS is a very frequent disease among cattle, it arises from too great a quantity of bile in the blood, exhibiting a yellow colour on the surface of the body.

of the distribution of the same of the same

This disease may be caused either by an increase in the quantity of the bile, or a stoppage in the ductus bilearius, or any other means whereby the mixture of that sluid with the aliments in the intestines is prevented, and occasions a costiveness, which always attends the original species of this disease.

The yellowness on the surface of the body, is most conspicuous in the albugineous coat, or white of the eyes, and in the

the nostrile. This disorder is attended with an universal itching, a loss of take, and high coloured urine, as if tinged with blood, which, though an infallible sign, sometimes occasions this disease to be mistaken for an evacuation of bloody urine, or red-water; the dung likewise yellowish, or near the colour of burnt clay.

The gall, or bile, is a thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and discharged into the lower end of the duodenum, or beginning of the jejunum by the common duct. Its use is to sheath or blunt the acids of the chyle, which being entangled with its sulphurs, is thickened so that it cannot be sufficiently diluted by the succus pancreaticus to enter the lacteal vessels. Sometimes the gall-bladder, or common passage, is entirely filled up with a hard concretion, the case is then deplorable.

Ee

210 JITTO PHAM'S

If the liver be fairthous, the distemper ends generally in a dropfy, or a decay of the body.

lood, which, though an in But to observe in this disease the texture of the blood is broken, and the fecretory organs perverted in their office, or this bowel; I mean the liver indurated in its compages, whence a decay of the body enfues, the jaundice and the yellow complexion changes to one intenfely deep; for when it is degenerated into the black jaundice, the kidneys are no longer able to derive the serum, unless in small quantities, and that faturated with the bile, like an elixivium in its colour, though the urinary passages are found as formerly; therefore evacuating medicines are to be used after due bleeding; for the neglect of bleeding at the beginning of any acute disease, is very often never to be compensated; for when the impaction of obstructing matter is so far advanced, and

TREATISE ON CATTLE.

and the thickness and viscidity of the humours so great as to elude the force of all manner of attenuants and diluents. Bleeding not only lessens the quantity and velocity of the blood, but it also makes room for the entrance of diluting medicines into it, Sorre of Remember of Samuel

adjula yesoliya aqueny serani layan q WOMEN THE REMEDY

Take Sapon. Cafti	DRUMBER CONTRACTOR	GLOS
	PER IT EFFET W. TO	4 KSC (4ED)
Venice Tere	binth 3ij	S
Pulv. Jalap	是一种的"A"的"A"的"A"的"A"的"A"的"A"的"A"的"A"的"A"的"A"	TO SERVICE SERVICE
	re derive machie	able
Cream of Ta	irtar bha 1891	unio

When the Soap is dissolved in the Terebinth, or a little quantity of foft barley water, make the whole into an electuary for four doses; the intervals nine development of the war of the control of the contro

derived the unpaction Should be not of er to a my pulled of

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TOPHAM'S

Or, Ta	ke Sapor	. Castilie	na	200
in soft	Venic	e Terebin	talid!	and the
E DEMONS		Terebin	CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF THE	months 1
diluent	SALES AND SECURITION OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Turmeric		. Dis
down	Pulv.	Gent.		3× 111

Make the whole into an electuary with treacle, for eight doses; the intervals fix hours, or as occasion may require.

Or, Tak	e Pulv. J	alap	1 3 fs
rx E	Ven. T	erebinth	3 fq
afir	Scill. P		3ij oc
	Sapon.	Caftiliens	3iijfs

For one dose. To be given in two quarts of soft warm water, barley water, or thin gruel; the intervals ten or twelve hours, or as the case may require.

Water gruel must be given in the intervals, by way of regimen.

Those

TREATISE ON CATTLE. 213

Those medicines are fitly accommo-

Soap deserves great esteem for its warm. attenuating, and deterging qualities; it is prescribed in all obstructions of the viscera, and infractions of vessels, on account of its rarifying property in all ob-That fort which is stinate viscidities. adapted to medicinal purposes, and given inwardly, is brought from Venice. It is principally celebrated for fcouring the liver, in a jaundice, and promoting the fecretion of bile; for want of which expedient, that fluid remains unftrained in the mais of blood, and tinges the Ikin in a well known obvious manner. brough of frudions, and theathing the

Squills, in this composition, will considerably forward the cure.

Tupentine

SHE ALTOPHAMANT

Turpentine forwards an evacuation by urine, and confequently deterges it of its filth.

These compositions enrich poor watry blood, correct crude juices, free the liver from obstructions, and inspire the mass of blood with a fresh and mild ferment, search the hepatic glands, and cleanse the bilous passages, lubricate the intestines, and procure a looseness without sickness or griping pain; they infallibly dissolve tough clammy phlegm, wheresoever it sticks, exalt and depurate the fluids, penetrating into the glands, nerves, sibres, and smallest pipes or passages, piercing through obstructions, and sheathing the acrimonious particles of the bile.

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OF THE EVACUATION OF BLOODY URINE,
ITS CAUSES AND CURATIVE INDICATIONS
DEMONSTRATED BY A COMPETENT NUMBER
STOP SECTIONS.

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systemice, that a find tea change of weather,

THE cause of this disease may be any thing that constringes the external habit, either constipating or lubricating the fluids beyond their due tone, forcing an insurrection upon the vessels, so as to rupture them: Or a great scarcity of water may give rise to this disease, for the want of a due reparation of the sluids to supply the organs of life; for when a deficient quantity of liquids is taken in, it is the cause of attrition between the solids and sluids, and may cause a rupture in the small

rentiering

fmall veffels: Or the change of aliments, the change of ground, and different air may not fuit with the animals constitution: But, above all, a fudden change of weather is most likely to produce this difeafe: for I am well convinced, by experience, during a course of fixty years practice, that a fudden change of weather, feafons, or climate, is the most common and effectual cause of, not only this, but of almost all inflammatory diseases what-It is obvious that there is not any thing in nature of more immediate concernment in difeases than the state of the air; there being no diffemper but what may derive its origin from, or owe its growth to, some alteration in its properties, the different degrees of denfity, levity, moisture, dryness, heat, cold, motion, or as it happens to be more or less impregnated with heterogenious particles of any kind. Hence it is evident that an addition of atmospherical pressure must have

TREATISE ON CATTLE. 217

have great influence on animal machines, by condenting the fluids, rendering the blood more compact, gross, and viscid, and by uniting the component parts of the folids; whence the diameters of the feveral veffels are leffened, whilst the globules which constitute the fluids coalesce and are enlarged. When the gravity of the air is increased, the circulation of the blood meets with most relistance towards the external superfices of the body, by which the velocity and quantity of blood will be greatly increased in the larger arteries, and the friction and heat of the blood may be great enough to rupture the vessels, to inspissate the juices, or create obstructions to produce ardent inflammations. marginalité reus à to, étopp frequent

It is observable that this disease is most violent in hot dry summers; hot air being pernicious to the constitution, by thickening and inspissating the animal sluids;

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rendering

through their channels; by this reliftance the pulse will become quick, strong, and hard, the vital heat will be increased, and the globules of blood and lymph will be rendered more gross and compact; the blood thus forced upon the larger vessels, preternaturally distends them, so as to pecasion internal hamorrhages, or a peripneumony, or the like.

The blood of animals is found to be thicker and blacker in hot countries than in cold climates, owing to the diffipation of the ferous part: Hot air exalts and volatilizes the faline and fulphurous principles of animal fluids, whereby they become more acrid and corrofive, and ftimulate the veffels to more frequent contractions; fometimes in such degree as to eause a mortal coagulation. Instances of this kind are sometimes met with among cattle,

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TREATISE ON CATTLE.

cattle, which have been much hurried on in their journey in hot weather.

It is the general opinion of mankind that heat thins the blood, and fo in the first respect it does both relax the fibres and thin the fluids; but when it is violent and of long continuance, experience teffifies that it renders the fibres more rigid and fliff, by exhaling their molfture, and bringing their constituent parts into closer contact; whence it appears, that excessive heat will dispose the animal fluids to be viscid, acrid, and alkaline, and the veffels to be stiff, elastic, and tense.

Now, a fudden change of weather, from hot to cold, will almost certainly bring on this disease, for it locks up the whole external habit, makes the skin dry and corrugated, shutting up the pores and suppressing perspiration, at least only fuffering the thinner part of the humours Toopa

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to fly off; then the whole mais of blood is forced into the larger vessels, hence it becomes elaftic, or immediately burfts open the veffels, evacuates itself along with urine, or is thrown upon the lungs. It is very plain, that cold and dry air is almost always very heavy and strong; fo that its greater pressure will co-operate with its cold and dry qualities in producing greater effects; however, some constitutions of the air are more apt to produce this disease than others, such as wet and cold North-East, or South-East winds, even a strong penetrating wind alone is fufficient to constringe the external habit, and force the fluids into the more internal canals.

It may be observed in all countries, where this disease rages, that it owes its rise to some alteration of the air, as severe cold wind after excessive gleam of heat.

Mankind have sufficient experimental proof

Vicibras Rossie Unit ables instructioners

Or or march of France of the march of

The interchanges, therefore, of heat and cold, may very easily be the cause of this, or any other internal disease, by overloading the larger vessels with the sluids due to the smaller ones. Cold both congeals the sluids and constringes the solids; it acts like a small ligature on the vessels, by which the circulation to the external part of the body is retarded, and the blood is driven upon the internal part with greater force.

By many experiments we are taught, that cold condenses and fixes all matter; even the most solid things are found to be much more firm and contracted by it, and that

to me december of the description of the ment of the

that in proportion to the degree of cold, Cold, in a moderate degree, is a prefervative to animal bodies, by acting in opposition to heat, and maintaining a due balance therewith,

High winds have also great influence on animal bodies, for a succession of fresh air blows off the atmosphere of warm perspirable matter that surrounds them. A strong current of air appears far colder to the touch, than the same air not formed into a stream; for this reason, the perspiratory and sudatory vessels may be obstructed by winds without any real addition of cold in the air.

The air also may be rendered unwholesome by mineral, sulphurous, and saline
vapours which float in it, and which not
only vitiate the aliments by mixing with
them; but also infinuate themselves into
the vasa, and all external superfices of the
body,

TREATISE ON CATTLE. 221

body, and through the pores of the pulmonary membranes, passing on to the blood through the recurrent vessels.

Air, in general, is an universal affemblage of all kinds of bodies elevated from the earth, by the celestial or subterranean it is a mais of matter which continually furrounds animal bodies, in which they live, and which they are continually receiving and casting out again by respiration. No wonder then that it is capable of producing furprizing effects or alterations in animal occonomy, according as it is more or less impregnated with mineral, fulphurous, or faline particles.

The fun perpetually raises a fermentation and intestine motion in the earth, which emits through the vaft expanse a fubtle fluid, either of a kindly and grateful, or a malignant, congealing, and putrifying quality.

body

Though

Though the purity of this heterogeneous fluid is wonderfully preferved, by various agitations, fuch as are produced by heat, fermentation, winds, &c. Yet the air of particular regions, feafons, and places, must differ very much from that of others, and that in proportion to the mixture of its ingredients; wherefore, different air must affect animal bodies variously, in proportion to the excels of fuch or fuch principles contained in it. which may become the instruments of fudden, and fundry diseases: So when the air is impregnated with particles which tend to flimulate and contract the several vessels in an animal's body, to coagulate the blood and lymph, to compact their component globules together, and thereby render them too bulky to pais freely through the lymphatic, or fanguine capillary veffels; then the heart and large arteries will be more than ordinarily diftended with blood, the pulse will become full

full and strong, and the heat of the body will be augmented, by which a number of diseases may arise.

SECTION II.

other peraleious qualities, frage wordsh.

Author of the winner water to without A

AD waters, fuch as flanding ponds, &c. are very prejudicial to animals, and may give rife to this difease, and many others; for, it is evident, that all stagnant, putrid, corrupt waters, are highly mischievous, and capable of producing the worst diseases; but those waters that contain the most active, pungent particles, are exceeding likely to produce this difeafe; for water being the fluid in which all manner of nutrition is conveyed to the body, may properly be effeemed the stamina of life, or that elemental matter, which principally conduces to the growth of bodies, and to the maintaining and preferving them afterwards: The purity of water is MONTH Gg

therefore of the greatest importance to health. In pastures where the water is confined, it imbibes bad vapours, and other pernicious qualities, from vermin, and the like, especially in warm weather: Running or standing water may be antecedent to diseases, from its different qualities, and, we may reasonably conclude, that all waters that have either taste or smell, or are impregnated with salt, sulphur, vitriol, copper, or the like, are not proper for the common diluents or dissolvers of the food of animals.

So water may derive different qualities from the different soils it springs through, and may be impregnated with sharp, irritating powers, exalting the texture of the blood, by thinning or condensing its natural and healthy consistence, so as to bring on this, or any other bad disease.

SECTION

SECTION III,

and the state of the state of the state of

DIFFERENT aliments, according to the difference of their respective qualities, may give rise to this disease.

Library and American per one deap Vegetables are what nature demands for its subsistence, being near of the same specific gravity with the animal juices, and confifting of the like parts with animal fubstance; spirit, water, salt, oil and earth, all which are contained in the sap they derive from the earth, which confifts of rain water, air, putrified juices of plants and animals, and even minerals, for the ashes of plants yield something which the loadstone will attract; the sap is diverlified, and still more and more elaborated and exalted as it circulates through the veffels; the fap, when it first enters the root, and is not subdued by the Gg 2 action atmalo

action of the plant, retains much of its own nature, and has not much of the vegetable, being earthy, watery, poor, and scarce oleaginous; after it has entered the root it becomes more and more elaborated as it passes into the stem, branches, leaves, flowers, and feeds. The juice in the stem is like the chyle in animal body. not fufficiently concocted by circulation, and is commonly fubacid in all plants. The juice of the leaves is (first that obtained by expression, which is the nutritious juice,) rendered fomewhat more oleaginous. From this juice proceed the difference of the taftes of leaves of plants. In all thefe there is a peculiar juice in each species, not reducible to water, oil, or balfam, which may be called the blood of the plant. Some plants, upon breaking their veffels, yield a milky juice, others a yellow, others a watery coloured; each of them having a peculiar tafte, and its good or bad qualities; fome plants

plants will operate one way and fome another; fome being capable of coagulating the fluids, others of attenuating, by stimulating the folids and diffolving the fluids.

THE THE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE

Salts promote secretion, oil relax the sibres, soft balsamics abate acrimony in the blood. It is by virtue of the oil that vegetables are nutrimental, for that oil is extracted by animal digestion as an emulsion, and abounds most in plants of full growth, when the water and salts are in least abundance.

bound violanced too colew

Aromatic plants, though they abound with oil, yet it is not foft and nutritious, but being mixed with a spirit is too heating; therefore vegetables have different effects, as they contain acid or alkaline salts, and may have the power to rarify the fluids, and burst open their vessels; on the contrary, they may condense and

make it unfit to pass the ultimate ramisications of the body: From those different effects and qualities, may arise many different diseases and prognostications.

SECTION IV.

The state of the part of the beautiful of the

Of the regimen, and first of the method of treatment, to stand as an original one.

Take Jij of Castle Soap, shred small, and dissolved in three quarts of soft Water; when the Soap and Water are intimately mixed, make a smooth lything of Oat-Meal, and make the whole into smooth Gruel according to art, add one pound of good Butter if the beast be large; and, lastly, add Jvij of Cream of Tartar pulverized; to be used occafionally.

When

When all the ingredients are mixed and lukewarm, let the whole be carefully horned in; omit doing any thing more for five or fix hours.

may be given in each defeated

My motive for giving foap, is to deterge the gall bladder and biliary ducts of the putrid coluvies, which, by their ftay, bring on the black jaundice, or what is vulgarly called moreing in the gall. The tartar is intended to deterge the omafus and abomafus, in order to carry off the contents thereof into the bowels, and so keep the body open.

SECTION V.

and will all all about had fare

DURING the interval, take three quarts of clean Barley, and boil it in fix quarts of fost Water till it burst; then strain off the water, and add thereto, whilst it is hot, one pound of Gum Arabic,

Arabic, shir it about till the whole is disfolved. One quart of this mucilage is to be given the beast every five hours in two quarts of Gruel. Half an ounce of Nitre may be given in each dose, if there seem to be a great difficulty in pissing.

The Nitre is intended to cool and dilute the blood, and to assuage its acrimony.

Gum Arabic very often suffers adulteration, by having other gums mixed with it, such as Plumb-Tree Gum; but this is in larger lumps, of a high brown colour, and bad to dissolve.

The son bollow Mr. H. T. T. D. M. 3.

oldsiA.

This medicine refrigerates, tempers, depurates, and incrassates the blood; it constringes the gaping, and heals the wounds of the broken vessels; and on these accounts it cures the hæmorrhages by contemperating the fury of the blood.

In

In this difease there are different species of the fymptoms, fuch as a defluxion or diabetes. I drive hade sainty and yours in wish

Synthetical horses and being the When a defluxion is the concomitant fymptom, it is a bad one, that is, when the discharge of urine is immoderate; then recourse must be had to the following styptic pulvis, in order to suppress that copious flux of blood daup binne vel

the party it palles through with frequently Take Roach Allum Jix. Dragon's Blood 3iij. let them be melted together in an iron ladle, till the Allum cease bubbling, then put it into a mortar, and reduce it into a fine powder. Half an ounce of this Styp. Pulv. may be added to the mucilage or medicine, when the evacuation is immoderate, or the beaft very weak; to be continued as occasion shall requires the contract one

Hh

On.

On account of the powerful aftringency and agglutinating property of this powder, it may be prescribed with success in all immoderate fluxes and hamorrhages.

When a defluction is the work or heir

A very bad symptom frequently occurs when the disease has been of three or four days standing, i. e. a stranguary or suppression of urine; this has its rise from the acrid quality of the urine, excoriating the parts it passes through, and frequently occasions an inflammation of the parts and sphineter muscle, so as to form a tumour upon the neck of the bladder; this is one of the worst symptoms attending the disease, but may be relieved, if it is not above two or three days standing, by the following method:

Take Baliam Capivi 3j. yolks of two
Eggs, beat them well together,
add one pint of New Milk; to
two spoonsful of this mixture

mucifican no predicina

Those frequent injections will disperse the tumefaction from the neck of the bladder, and give a free passage to the urine. If this method is not made use of, the neck of the bladder will become hard and solid, and death must eventually be the consequence.

In an ischuria, when timely application is made, the water may be drawn off by a catheter: But though I have often been H h 2 under

When cold fiweats attend this or any other difeafe, it prognosticates death; yet I have known some recover by using the following medicine.

Take One pint of Vinegar, to which purfix or fever ounces of Spirits of Sal Armoniac, then its proper name is Mindercous Spirits.

Wipe off the Iweat, and foment cath fide of the cow's bade with this mixture, as occasion may require. This will invigorate the parts if not totally dead.

Take Icthyocol, or Ifinglass 3 vj.

beaten, of thred very small; it
will dissolve pretty readily in
boiling Milk, or the mucilage
of.

TREATISE ON CATTLE. 2537

common method of diffolving it, is in a decoction of Barley, Marth-Mallows, Comfrey, or Plantain: Boil the Iethyocol in four quarts of the decoction of any of the above, till it is totally diffolved, then take it off for use,

When I use Balsam Capivi in this disorder, my common method of mixing it, in with the yolks of Eggs or Treacle; yet there is a method of mixing it, preferable to any before mentioned, viz.

Take 3 jv. of firong mucilage of Gum
Arabic, 3 jv. of Balfam Capivi,
rub them together, and add gradually two quarts of Barley Water, or decoction; its will form
an homogeneous milky liquor,
which

which will remain intimately mixed many days.

FOR ONE DOSE,

Take of each of the above glutinating with mixtures; add them to one pint of Barley Water, made warm, Nitre in powder sviij. Cream of Tartar 3jv. let all these be mixhib sidied together to be given in two quarts of good fmooth Gruel in the intervals nine or ten hours Or if the quantity be less the intervals may be shorter; fo you may proportion your medicine to any nie lointervals. If the animal be weak. imiler quantities, and more fre--and bhoquent repetitions are frongly indicated. Three or four ounces of Caftle Soap may be given in woupil every other dofe, if the fympdoing toms feem obstinate.

This

This medicine deferves every encomium due to physic; it so contemperates the acrid, incrassates the thin and refrigerates the hot boiling blood; it firengthens and corrugates the fibres, and closes up the mouths of the ruptured veffels; it has place in the hamorrhages; it allayeth extreme thirst, and humeates the dry parched parts. This medicine confifts of mild, foft, mucous particles; it obtunds the acrimony of humours and thickens the too thin ferum, and is a good diuretic: it is a well fuited medicine in hot conffitutions: it restores the lost ferment of the flomach, affifts the viscera; it adults the juices, opens obstructions, and promotes a requifite discharge; it puts an effectual stop to disorders arising from relaxed diseased vessels, allays their irritation, and reftores their due tone. wide the wells of sings. Leache,

conductions, according to the

STREE

Or.

Or, Take Comfrey Root, made clean. four or five the boil it over a flow fire in eight quarts of foft Water, till reduced to five quarts; then frain off the liquor for ufe. This -valle decoction, when fufficiently boiled, will become mucilagineous. If a few leaves abnudo of Plantain, or Marth-Mallows were boiled with the Comfrey, they might be of -illnes and a fervice. w have the sei a

turious of telloces the half tenuers of the Though its efficacy is fo great in astringing and suppressing an effluxion of blood, yet it is friendly and comfortable to the internal parts, it is a mit tolils or goft

eafed vellels, alkeys their icritation, and Take Balfam Capivi 3v. to be mixed with the yolks of Eggs, Treacle, or Mucilage, according to the former direction; add, by degrees grees, two quarts of the decoction of Barley, flirring it during the time of pouring it in, in order to make it mix or impregnate. Half an ounce of Capivi is sufficient for one dose.

FOR ONE DOSE,

Take three gills of the Comfrey decoction warm; one-eighth of the Capivi mixture; Nitre pulv. 3vij;
Tartar 3iij; Soap 3ij; add all these ingredients to one quart of Barley Water; to be given in two quarts of Gruel; the intervals seven or eight hours, or as the symptoms may require.

If the symptoms are not very bad, the Nitre pulv. Tartar, and Soap may be omitted. The Tartar is intended to keep open the body, and Nitre to assuage the acrimony

of the blood; and, lastly, Soap is intended to prevent the black icterus. When butter is freely made use of, it strengthens the ventricles, lubricates viscera, and promotes a laxity, so as to stand in need of little or no Cream of Tartar. Or,

The following I have made use of with almost never failing success, viz.

Take mucilage of Gum Arabic and a decoction of Comfrey (prepared according to the directions given in the foregoing fections) of each one pint; Balfam Capivi zjv. prepared Sacchar Saturn zj. let all these be put together, the Gruel being lukewarm; for one dose, the intervals six hours.

This medicine takes away thirst, tempers and corrects the acrimony of Salts, refrigerates the blood, and attenuates its rapidity, rapidity, provokes urine, and cleans the urinary passages, and closes the gaping vessels.

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Opening potions, continued in a moderate degree, fuch as Cream of Tartar, Glauber's Salts, and the like, are of great fervice, by keeping open the passages, correcting indigestion, and preventing costiveness; moreover they enrich the blood when impoverished, depurateth it when seculent, mixeth it when divided, and quickeneth it when sluggish and inactive. According as the symptoms appear, the quantity must be increased or decreased.

SECTION VI.

discount of the second of the

RULES for dieting, and other necescessary precautions relating to this disease, or any other.

Ii 2

Particular

Particular regard must be paid to the aliments or diet; for when they are injudiciously given, they will augment the disease, and perhaps render it incurable; they must not require massication, but must be of a mollifying, subricating, and nutritious nature, so as to act in conformity with and assist the medicines, and the efforts of nature.

communicate the man who lead the leading the

Of late years I have mostly ordered the medicine to be given with the diet, and have found it considerably better in many respects: First, It is done with half the trouble, and gives a great deal of ease to the patient. In the second place, they are so familiar as to act in concert and perform their respective duties conjointly; and, thirdly, Gruel takes off the bad taste and nauseousness of the medicine.

The regimen must not be hard or solid, but liquid, mild, smooth, and lubricat-

Talifornia!

ing, fuch as Gruel made according to the common method. Hay, Grafs, Corn. and all hard fubstances that require ruminating are to be avoided; fuch, when they are first taken in, are not duly masticated. and cannot digeft from the receptacle which by nature is defigned to receive the aliments in their rough state, and it has only a passage into it, and the food is confined there, till the animal ruminates. when by a contraction of the receptacle its contents are thrown up in small pieces, and then is conveyed into the reticulum. omafus, abomafus, and fo into the inteflines; all, or the greatest part of their drink is admitted by a particular passage from the œsophagus immediately into the third stomach: If liquids were to mix with vegetable substance in the first stomach, it would be in constant danger of burfting, as it contains frequently, when in health, fifty pounds weight of food or upwards.

of It is the general opinion of foolish people, that as long as the animal continues to cat Hay, Grafs, or Corn, it is in no great danger; but they are greatly mistaken, for it frequently happens that the appetite is fomewhat craving, and the beaft will eat egregiously when the first ventricle is in a very feeble state; and it is very evident, from what is faid above, that unless the aliments return in due time into the mouth to be ruminated, death must be the consequence. The first ventricle is often fo greatly oppressed by a superabundant quantity of vegetables, as not to be able to reject them high enough for rumination, then they flick upon the gullet, and become the immediate cause of death; therefore all hard vegetables, which cannot be duly masticated, when first taken in, should be abstained from, till the receptacle becomes strong and well able to perform its office with ease, there is little or nothing taken into 16-17

it, but what requires rumination, medicines, cordials, or any liquids, never come there, because they require no massication, but go into the reticulum and omassus, which the receptacle has no connection or share with.

In this disease, particularly, all indulgence the situation will admit of must be allowed. Nothing but thin Gruel must be given by way of food, till the beast appear moderately strong; and I have known many instances of beasts falling down dead after having been forced to rise up, which otherwise would have lived, I believe.

SECTION VII.

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SOME remarks on the urinary passages, and how they are affected.

The Boll the Lilevillett vie that the

When this disease begins with a defluxion or diabetes, or immoderate difcharge of urine, the animal's strength waftes exceeding faft, it is always dangerous, and, if not timely remedied, proves mortal. This free discharge of urine may proceed from the ferum being too much attenuated from the glandula renals being too much dilated. The fphineter velice, that is, the muscle seated in the upper part of the neck of the bladder, the contraction whereof hinders the involuntary egress of the urine, being too much relaxed when the emulgent veffels are fo greatly relaxed by the acrimonious particles of the diluted blood, they are constrained to protrude their contents with energy; all the urinary passages are relaxed and not able to retain their fluids, and force more into the bladder than it is able to receive without frequent and copious discharges. The immoderate flux from the kidneys into the bladder, forces

forces open the neck, by overpowering the fphincter muscle. If this copious discharge continues long, there will be an incontinency of prine, involuntarily driping or running down the urethra without any sensible motion to part with it; when this is the case it mostly proves mortal.

Likewise this disease is often attended with an ischuria and stranguary. An ischuria is a total suppression of urine; but, when the suppression is partial, it is called the ftranguary: These cases are true or spurious; true when there is a suppression with a full bladder, but spurious when from some fault in the parts there is no separation of urine, so that the bladder remains empty. Paralytic or convulfive motions in the sphineter velice may cause those disorders; the neck of the bladder may be fo closely that up by tumours, inflammations, and the like, as to suppress the urine. A suppression alriffe

may likewise happen by the urine being too long detained, distending the bladder till its neck is so closely pressed against the adjacent parts as to hinder the exclusion of its contents.

A dyfuria, or painful heat in making water, which is chiefly most exquisite at the beginning and end of making water; this frequently happens and is often attended with very bad confequences. In this cale, the animal will often make motions to make water, but the acrimony of the urine gives them fuch exquisite pain that they will retain it as long as they can, and, at last, it does not come in a full fiream, especially at the beginning; but in small quantities and in a squirting manner, and more or less so according to the degree of acrimony. The heat of the urine brings off the defensive mucous which lines the neck of the bladder, and leaves it defenceless and raw, and the faltifh y smi

faltish particles of the urine and blood are fo exalted as to cause a smarting pain when exposed to the acid falts. If the acrimony of the urine be not affuaged by nitrous medicines, the beaft will retain its urine, rather than fuffer the pain of its evacuation, till the neck of the bladder becomes inflamed and the urine totally suppressed; when that is the case recourse should be had to the catheter, and injections of emolients repeated occasionally. I have often known the urine detained in the bladder till it has burft it: This fatal consequence can be attributed to no other cause but the sharpness of the urine, which is so much impregnated with falts, that it excoriates and makes raw the urinary paffages, the urine being filled with sharp bilious particles, corrodes and vellicates the urethra as it runs. When the water is suppressed it brings on almost a continual inclination and straining for evacu-Kk 2 ation.

(abba

ation owing to the irritation of the fharp humours in the bladder, (c) as berlaze of which expended and the delice that the

A firanguary and dyfuria are very often complicated, then the evacuation of urine is finall and almost by drops; this may be called fillicidation; or a painful making water, it is almost a continual and painful utging to make water, without making more than perhaps a fixth or eighth part of a pint at once. The loss of the defensive mucous from the urethra, and the extremities of the nerves being rendered naked, is the reason of the sense of fo great heat and pain in the part,

The indications for a cure, are first to correct the morbid acrimonious state of the blood; fecondly, to cleanle and heal the excoriated parts; and, thirdly, to promote the fecretion of the defensive mucous when it is wanted.

es to much immediated with files, that it

The prescriptions in the foregoing Sections will answer all those purposes, if strictly complied with the

arion GovHar And Province XXVII. and I

AN INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.

Depondent have great dependence, and, confequently, all their actions of digestion, assimulation, and autrition, supplying the blood with new fuel. In the liver are three forts of liquors, all easily becoming rancid upon the accession of heat, much blood, and loosen the choler of the liver, emptying itself through a particular and distinct passage.

The liver is fituated very near to the diaphragm and the heart. When the extremities of the bilious veffels are obfitructed, the bilious liquor of the feveral branches of the vena porta passes

over into the vena caval and from this alone it is easy to judge how many different forts of jaundices are apt to arise.

The hepatic artery and the vena porta carry the blood into the liver, the first being very small, and the motion of the blood in the latter very flow, are the reafons why inflammations in the liver are not fo frequent as in some other parts of the body; but when they happen, they are extremely dangerous, unless they occupy but a small portion of the liver, and such happen more frequently than is commonly imagined.

Inflammations of the liver are often occasioned by extreme fatness. Fat disfolved by heat obstructs the vessels in the liver; for instance, very fat cattle, after violent exercise, have soon died; in such I have found the liver to be inflamed and corrupted. An atrabilarian adust temper of the

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TREATISE ON CATTLE. 255

the blood and gall, an acrimonious or purulent matter stagnating in some other organ, is more easily deposited upon the liver than any other part.

In this case, the liver being swelled, compressent the stomach, diaphragm, and the neighbouring viscers of the lower belly, stops the circulation of the juices, the generation and excretion of the gall, and all digestion, produces an infinity of bad symptoms, the iderus, with all the diseases depending upon it; for the liver receives the restuent blood almost from all parts of the abdomen, and is the chief instrument of digestion.

The case is very deplorable when the inflammation turns to a suppuration, unless the abscess points outwardly, then some affishance may be given. If the pus be evacuated into the abdomen, it produces dismal symptoms, putrefaction, or an incurable

the fubliance

TREAMINE HATCOTT LE. 325

incurable hepatical dysentery, or bloody to

The diagnostics or signs of this disterning per are several; the first is a heaviness in the hypocondrium, this is chiefly known when the heast tosses much, because the liver is stuffed with blood retained by the inslammation hindering its circulation; the second is a heavy pain when the inflammation is in the substance of the liver, because the parenchyma, or substance, is not of so nice a sense, or a more sharp pricking pain when the inslammation is in the membrane, or superficial part of the liver, which is more sensible than the substance.

When the inflammation is in the convex part of the liver, the pain is communicated to the thort ribs, and reaches even to the throat. The third is a fever, the companion of all inflammations, when

TREATISE OR CATTLE. 157

heterogenous particles raise a fermentation in the blood detained in the liver, it communicates some effluvia to the circulating blood.

The common fymptoms are, a difficulty in breathing, a preternatural fwelling about the short ribs, an intermitting pulse, a perpetual load in the abdomen, with other symptoms common also to the jaundice.

Inflammations of the liver are always full of danger, commonly ending in dropfies, or decay of body, which to prevent requires good management; but that which invades the lower part of the liver only, is more dangerous, than that which invades the external or superficial part.

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THE REMEDY. OF GROOT

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W 100	Venic	e Turpe	ntine)	37	j
Filmst	Pulv.	Jalap !	गते हिंद	3ij	ſs
griffo	Genti	an Pulv	Silve	31	ij
elim	Valer	ian Pulv	nor he	37	ij

Make the above into an electuary with treacle for eight doses; the intervals nine hours; to be given in Barley Water, or foft warm Water; but when ready to be horned in, add two drams of dulcified Spirits of Sal Armoniac. to vasta to (1991)

a Vergreen load an ele abolement, with

Or, T	ke Coarf	e Manna		3.1
idw 14	Crean	of Tar	tar	a . 3j. 10
port.	Sapor	Castilie	ns	3jf8
	Dulci	fied S. S	al Armo	n. 3in

Dissolve the above in a pint of Water, and to which add two ounces of Castor

TREATISE ON CATTLE. 259

Oil, for one dose; the intervals ten or twelve hours, as the symptoms may demand.

Qr, T	ake Barbadoes Aloes	3vj
Sant.	Depurated Nitre	ziij
19 (8)	Oil of Annifeeds	40 drops
aupart aug	Antimony -	,3ij
151000	Honey	31

Mix the above for one dose; to be repeated as the symptoms may demand. This last may be very useful if the disease is not inveterate.

These medicines penetrate and open the obstructed passages in the liver, and evacuate the grumous concretions therein, and therefore are fitly applied to instammations in the liver.

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C H A P. XXVIII.

the population and the property and

OF A DIARRHOEA, OR A LOOSENESS, GOING UNDER THE DENOMINATION OF ROTTENNESS.

A DIARRHOEA is a too frequent and liquid ejection of the contents of the intestines, caused by an irritation therein; the excrements are slimy, bilious, or black; sometimes they are limpid, sluid like water cast out; at other times they are frothy, greasy, and mixed with a fat clayish substance. A diarrheea of this kind is generally attended with a bad appetite, a weak depressed pulse, a hask dry skin, dull countenance, and sometimes a slow fever, with twenty more obvious signs, which characterize this disease.

This difease, when of long standing, may be properly called an atrophy, and sometimes fometimes ends in a lientery, then all hopes of affiftance are almost vain. When the disease is become an atrophy, as it frequently does, the pulse is seldom clear and free, fometimes it is quite stopt for a fmall time, but especially in great lowness and fainting. Cold winds are much against them, for they are ready to catch cold upon the flightest occasion. North-East winds and frosty weather makes them thiver, and flee to any place for shelter; and, on the contrary, they are too much dispirited and wasted with hot weather. All these are true signs of a bad quality or disposition of both folids and fluids, being to eafily affected by external objects; this often arises from obfiructed or excessive perspiration; if the latter be the case, the fkin is fost, gentle, and would in a manner turn round the body; if the former, it is adhesive and almost as stiff as bend leather. aib and

divigos that they need no then belong

. If a diarrhea be not of long flanding. and the excrements not very greafy, the hopes of a cure are moderately certain; but if it happen in old cows and the gripings appear fevere, the mucous of the inteftines abraded by long continuance, and if the animal feem to have intermitting fits of heat and cold, it is then an atrophy. When a diarrhoea is critical, it must not be stopt unless very exorbitant; for when indifcreetly suppressed, it turns to severe costiveness, and then it invites many ill complaints to accompany it. When the excrements appear greafy, frothy, and as if the aliments were not duly masticated or digested, the case is then become a lientery, and the most powerful astringents must be given, such as Spirit of vitriol in fuitable Gruel; if it tends to a dysentery, bleed and give perspirative medicines.

The diagnostics of this disorder, are so obvious that they need no farther description;

TREATISE ON CATTLE. 263

ments, and many other figns, make it evident.

THE REMEDY.

has been with an interior

Mild medicines must be given in the first place, and increased gradually, according as you find the strength of the animal's constitution, and the laxity of the fibres and vessels require.

Take Pulv. Gentian

Bay Berries

To Mix

Valerian Silvest. 3 vi

three fabr, fit of the district this

For four doses, to be given in a mucilage of Gum Arabic, viz. Gum Arabic dissolved in Water, in the morning fasting, and to remain without meat four or five hours after; the intervals two or three days.

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of TOPHAM's

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Add in	Talk territ	— Galan	gal	eldt .	best.
in the said		- Bole	Armonia	: His	(文化
-79		- Rhub		3iij	##A
AND STREET		- White		1bj	
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使用的效应	Shirt !	- Allum	calcine	1 bj	
-binis	reflació	in 1 de-	raid Mee	STARL.	PHI.

Make the whole into an electuary with treacle, and fix ounces of diafcordium, and three ounces of liquid laudanum: Let three, four, five, or fix ounces of this electuary be given every morning fafting, in three pints of mucilage made of Gum Arabic, Comfrey, or Barley, according as you find the cafe and conftitution alter; for recourse must always be had to the urgency or demand of the symptoms, and every other matter.

This medicine comforts the ventricles and intestines, recovers the tone of the bowels, and bridles their disordely peristaltic

TREATISE ON CATTLE. 265

Staltic motion. There is in all lonfenesses a harp or flimy matter sticking to, and irritating the coats of the intestines, exciting them to those excessive and preternatural evacuations, fo that the Rhubarb, in this composition, is doubly serviceable; it carries off this hoffile matter, and at the fame time braces the relaxed fibres, refloring them to their tone. The diascordium has its share in accomplishing the cure, by its aftringency, and partly from its opiate quality, rendering the veffels infensible to the pungency of morbific particles, the reft of the medicines in proportion to their qualities: In thort, this composition is furnished in all points where affriction is required to seprefs a diarrhead and one of the same to

The following prescription I have often made use of to a very good purpose:

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en international bester to the following or

Take.

When the diarrhes remains oblinate, recourse must be had to the following visit triolated medicines:

2 41

Take

Take Alluminis Rup. Uft. Pulv. bifs. diffolved in fix quarts of hot Water; when it is about bloodwarm, add Theriac Androm. 3vij. and, laftly, Oil Vitriol Jij. Let all these be well mixed, put into glas bottles, and made secure with good corks, for ufe

the discourse with the street log other translation HOW TO BE GIVEN,

Make two quarts of good fmooth Gruel, when ready to administer, add near one third of a pint of the foregoing mixture: If the animal be large, and the fymptoms appear desperate, the like quantity may be given morning and evening, or as occasion may require. dish nelvyon a office

N. B. If this quantity should prove too ftrong, the interval may be longer, or the quantity decreased proportionally. STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

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No medicine can be more judiciously adapted than any of the foregoing, to abate immoderate evacuations of this kind, by giving firength to the blood, when its compages are too lax and foluble, conglutinating the naked parts, ffrengthening the ventricles and the rest of the viscera, corrugating the tone of the solids, shutting up and straitening the internal passages, hindering the afflux of humours, and repelling them off. They may be used in any case that calls for powerful astringent medicines. They are well accommodated to fuch diforders as proceed from preternatural relaxation of the vessels, for the Opium blunts the sharpness of the fluids and strengthens the ventricles, while the other ingredients strengthen the respective glands, and promote a regular discharge.

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OF AN INFLAMMATION IN THE KID-NEYS, OR NEPHRITICK PAINS.

THE kidneys are subject to inflammations as much as any other internal part of the body.

The concomitant lymptoms of a disease in the nephriticks, are, first, a desiciency of urine, sometimes attended with a shivering pain when to a great degree, a sharp pain in the region of the kidneys, a low dejected pulse and somewhat severish, the external parts sometimes very cold, or on the contrary, of a preternatural heat. If the urine come away in small quantities, and high coloured, without the beast making any sensible motion in order to part with it, you may conclude there is an inscaling in the parts. If the urine be quite

quite pale, without any sediment, these are true symptoms of an inflammation in the kidneys. Extreme inward pain often creates a coldness in the extremities, therefore such sensation is very consistent with an inflammatory disposition.

Whatever happens to obstruct the blood in the extremities of the arteries of the kidneys, will produce this disease; wounds, bruises, abscess swelling, hard exercise, or any thing that obstructs the passage of the urine, as gravel, stone, or any viscous matter, any thing which drives the blood into the urinary canals; heat, a too great fulness of blood, sharp forcing diureticks, spasses, involuntary contractions of the vessels of the kidneys, are frequently the causes of this disorder.

Urine that is coffee-coloured is not a bad fymptom, it mostly proceeds from a mixture of a small quantity of blood with with the urine, and often prognosticates a resolution of the obstructing matter and the expulsion of gravel: But after great pain, pale urine is a symptom of a more lasting and dangerous disease.

came of care ne both the leiderress the

When there appears to be a fudden remiffion of pain, with cold fweats, an intermitting pulse, small quantities of black and feetid urine; they are figns of a mortification and approaching death.

Though there be an infinite number of causes that may give rise to this disease;

yet they may all be cured by almost the fame medicine.

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Nephritisk pains are mostly exquiste and terrible; they are, firstly speaking, pains of one or both the kidneys, the word nephritick fignifying a kidney; yet custom has given it a more extensive fignification, and made it to comprehend all those pains which happen to any part immediately subservient to the excretion of urine into the bladder, whether their feat be in the kidneys or ureters; they are called nephritick pains although in the ureters, because, most frequently, they owe their origin to some disorder in the kidneye.

It is therefore of moment to know whether the pain be attended with an inflammation of the part affected or not; for this reason, I would observe, that if there he no fever confequent; to the pain, there

death's to fick in the form of a croft,

TREATISE ON CATTLE. 273

there is little or no inflammation, nor is the case dangerous: But if the pain appear intense, attended with a hard pulse, and followed by an acute sever; then conclude, there is a strong inflammation in the part where the pain is fixed, and you must order your prescription accordingly.

The urine is very changeable, but when it is of a coffee-colour and a moderate confiftence, as before faid, the fymptoms are good.

THE BURE EM BAD YOU MAN

est themsen tong and in mercial contenting,

Bleeding in due degree and well-timed, will be of great service to assuage the in-stammation.

Take	Vineg	SERVICE STREET	用的第三人称形式 整设 8 00	3	hernei
ned yes	Nitre	depur	ated	30 m 3	j man
1 1607	Venice	Tere	binth	gitnes 3	iids 110
stett a	Hone	7	Here are	1 013	yj and
40.02		Ni	1		Let

Let those ingredients be well mixed with eight or ten yolks of eggs, till they are well incorporated; then, by degrees, add five pints of Barley Water, and bottle the whole for use. This is sufficient for nine doses for a large cow; to be given in two quarts of Barley Water or Gruel; the intervals eight or nine hours.

This may be used with laudable success in the cruelest pains in the kidneys and bladder, when accompanied with raging inflammation, and suppression of urine; because it consists of ingredients properly diuretic, and endowed with the quality of expelling and evacuating the offensive matter.

Or, Tak	e Nitre	A	3jv
	Ballam	of Peru	3j
general America	Venice	Terebinth	3 vís
THE SEC.	Balfam	Capivi	3ij
	Oil Jun	iper	3 V

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Let those ingredients be dissolved in twelve yolks of Eggs, and add, by degrees, four quarts of the decoction of Marsh-Mallows. One third of a pint of this mixture may be given in two quarts of Barley Water, and 3ij. of Pulv. Juniper Berries may be added to each dose; to be repeated as occasion may require.

For nige cooks, to be riven in two duerts

In disorders when diuretics are indicated this is commodiously fitted for that purpose. It is effectually detergent, yet a very fafe diuretic, the Balsam of Perubeing a strong bar against immoderate pelaxation of the renal glands and urinary vessels. This balsam is much celebrated in nephritick pains and obstructions therein. It is extremely salutary to the kidneys when wounded, bruised, or anywise incapaple of performing their duty. Or,

Nn 2

Take

Take	Junp. Ber	bruife	d and br	oken	#f6
	Toney				
lo noi	Cream Ta	rtar	Name of the	100	3 iij
irotena.	Lenetive I	Electua	ry awall	dr M.	7jfs
asteup,	Venice To	erebintl	VEHY 64	deins	3 jf8
-ionif it	L. 在 1 元 1 元 1 元 1 元 1 元 1 元 1 元 1 元 1 元 1	bne	DECREE TRANSPORT	Yolnel	fictor

Make an electuary with Treacle and Honey, of a sufficient consistence for use. For nine doses, to be given in two quarts of Water Gruel each, and repeated occafionally, and have by hard being and a signife er in the charles carerpent, year

This cleanses the reins and ureters, expels gravel and fand, and prevents the breeding of the stone, or the lodgement of any filth. It penetrates and opens the grumous, cloggy disposition of the kidneys, evacuates their superfluous contents, and revives the drooping spirits, when judiciously administered.

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into C. H. A. P. N. XXX.

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OF HÆMORRHAGES AT THE NOSTRILS, THEIR CURATIVE INDICATIONS.

TT very often happens that a great quantity of blood distills or flows from the veins or arteries in the head and nostrils, particularly in horses. This may proceed either from a general plethora, a too great fulness and diffention of the veffels, which, giving way, fuffer the blood to pals out at their extremities; or elfe the blood being too thin, or acrimonious, may make its escape without such distenfion; or it may happen from the suppresfion of some necessary evacuation, or hard exercise, over-heating, or putting the body in any stretching position, which frequently happens when they are overdriven by fools and madmen,

terfic

When

When the blood proceeds from the veins, it appears of a reddish colour, inclining to a brown, is thick, impure, and comes away flowly: But when from an artery, it is hot, florid, thin, and iffues out with force. In plethoric and hectic constitutions, where the blood vessels are weak, the blood thin, tharp, corrolive, or increased in its motion, the hæmorrhages are mostly large; in which case, there is mostly a strong pulsation in the temporal arteries, and it is very often attended with a syncope, or fainting. It is evident that a flux of blood from an artery must be attended with more danger than one from a vein; but happening spontaneoully from either, is mostly accounted falutary. In a flow nervous diforder, particularly in the middle of it, when the flux is periodical, and the constitution can bear, or feems to require it, this difcharge should by no means be suddenly flopt, at least not without increasing some other

other evacuations, and then such medicines may be safely used as are prescribed in the general method of cure. Thus, if it proceed from a stoppage of some usual or necessary evacuation, that must again be promoted; but if this cannot be done with safety, before a stop is put to the bleeding, a sufficient quantity of blood should first be suffered to run, as a balance to the suppressed evacuation: But a speedy method is generally strongly indicated, which the following will effect, if properly made use of

THE REMEDY, OR CURE,

An epithem of Sacchar Saturn, or Sugar of Lead.

Take Vinegar - 1 pint
Sacchar Saturn 3 ijis

Diffolve the Sacchar Saturn in the Vinegar, which is eafily done. Take off

the long hair, just behind the ears, then fold a linen cloth, dip it in this liquor. apply it cold to the back of the head and up to the ears, and as often as it waxeth warm repeat it cold, till the flux of blood abate; if this be well executed, let the flux be never to fluong, it will most cer tainly ftop it. some is which receives tomore at the Alend of the sales

This is a most miraculous experiment against bleeding at the nofe. If it be applied cold to the region of a man's heart, when a flux of blood comes from the nofe, it would suppress it; this I have experienced; it will first, by reason of its coldness, excite a quaking tremor, like that of an ague fit, but foon after that the flux will abate.

The following medicines may be given ternally, viz. internally, viz. Take

TREATISE ON CATTLE. 281

Take Calcined Allum Pulv.

This medicine stagnates, refrigerates, contemperates, and incrassates the hot blood, and pacifieth its fury; it power-fully checks its turgescence, and stops its career.

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perfect it turns days, that the force of the

the might car, the left venterele dispulses

OF A CRAPULA, ITS CAUSE AND CURA-

A CRAPULA is a preternatural diftension of the receptacle, or first ventricle, caused by unwholesome aliments, or over-eating, as of Fog, Clover, Vetches, and the like. When a superabundant quantity of any of those fermenting aliments are taken into the receptacle, it distends and compresses the

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neighbouring blood vessels, it prevents rumination, circulation, and all other requisite motions employed for the support of life.

ANCOMINATION AND ARRESTMENT

In the heart there are two cavities or ventricles, the right and left, which anfwers to the two ears; the right ventricle receives the blood from the cava through the right ear, the left ventricle supplies the other fide; the aorta runs upwards before it turns down, that the force of the returning blood from the lower parts may be the greater. The heart is tied to the mediaftinum, to the pericordium, and fustained by the great vessels, which bring and carry back the blood into the heart; it is covered by a membrane which is the proper membrane of the muscles; its basis is always furrounded with fat; it has two veins which open into the cava, immediately before it empties itself into the auricule, and they are accompanied with

two

two arteries from the aorta, which run through all the fubftance of the heart; they are called the coronary veffels. The arteries bring the blood for nutrition and motion from the heart, and the veins carry back what remains. The branches of the veins on the right fide communicate with those on the left; in like manner do the arteries on each fide communicate one with the other, and fo over the whole body. If one drop of blood should remain in the ventricle after each beating, it would create a disease; therefore, if any thing compresses the blood vessels, so as to obstruct the motion of the fluids, it will certainly give being to a diftemper. most bill on the best of the stand with the

In this complaint no internals can be of fervice; the reason is as follows: o is always shirt and all or in the sire of a

A cow's first ventricle, paunch or receptacle, always contains unmacerated food only, without any liquid; this folid owel T

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food.

food, after lodging a sufficient time in the receptacle, is again brought into the mouth to be ruminated, and then it is admitted into the reticulum and omasus. Therefore nature will not admit any liquid or medicine to enter the affected part, because there it cannot be digested. If any thing is given, it must be to please the populace or by-standers, and a few ounces of Salts, &c. will be sufficient for that purpose.

In this malady the paunch being preternaturally diffended, compressent the blood vessels on each side of the body, and obstructs the due circulation, so that the blood is stopt in its passage to and from the heart: Hence arise inflammations, extravalation, and a dire train of diseases, even death itself, if not timely prevented by due evacuations; the shids breaking out of their vessels, corrupts all the parts around.

TREATISE ON CATTLE. 285

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Repeated hæmorrhages are obviously indicated and will effectually cure.

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Of all the diseases incident to the brute creation, no one demands a more free and speedy evacuation, for that alone is an absolute cure. Blood must be drawn from some of the large vessels in the hinder parts of the body, and from both sides of the neck; this unloads the vessels and makes room for the remaining shuids to circulate. Nature herself will at last discharge the contents from the paunch for rumination; then the cure is effected.

If there be a difficulty in throwing up the aliments which is likely to endanger the animal's life, take hold of the tongue with one hand, and pull it to one fide of the mouth; then introduce the other hand

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into the mouth and down the throat; there you will find a large heap of matter upon the gullet, which must be brought of the at one disputity nie hearing be and with the marty after wards,

Flexible pipes have been recommended, which are to be introduced down the throat into the flomach, and by that means procure a passage upwards for the rarified air, the confequence of fermendes foliate de labeladar, and triale ove the ch

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OF A COUGH, OR DISEASE IN THE LUNGS, WHEN OF LONG STANDING, COMMONLY CALLED THE HOOSE.

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Mix these with two or three yolks of Eggs, for one dose, to be given in two quarts of Barley water, or an infusion of Penny-Royal, and to fast six or seven hours before, and as many afterwards, the interval two or three days; afterwards occasionally; for this medicine may be given whenever necessity seems to require it.

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It is a powerful and very commodious medicine for the lungs, it destroys the ill habit thereof, and evacuates the offending humours from the pulmonic vessels; it warms, comforts, eases, and reduces them to a state of soundness; it is likewise a very good diuretic; it will greatly rouze the spirits when depressed, by insensible perspiration.

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C H A P. XXXIII.

A DISSERTATION ON THE DISEASES INCIDENT TO YOUNG CALVES, EACH
DISORDER INCLUDED IN A SECTION,
COMPREHENDING THE DISEASE AND CURATIVE INDICATION.

SECTION I.

THE first method to be used after extraction, should be to absterge the alvus fæces; which, from their blackness and their resemblance of the condensed juice, are called meconium; it should be entirely expelled soon after extraction, and which the calf very often cannot effect, because of its weakness, the hardness of the matter, the greatness of the quantity, and the dryness of the intestines, not yet subricated with glandular juice, designed by nature for that purpose. By

TREATISE ON CATTLE. 280

the flay of this matter, and the admission of air, there follows an acrimony, sharp-nels, putrefaction, and, consequently, griping pains, convulsions, and fudden death.

This defect will be remedied by a gentle stimulating purge, and very softening agreeable cordial, viz.

Take Rhubarb

Gream of Tartar

Lenetive Electuary 3jis

Mixt and given in one pint of Beer made warm. Or,

Bildeleve of meridia

Take Cream of Tartar 3j

Mint and given in one pint of warm Beer. Either of these are sufficient for a large strong cals; to be given occasionally.

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These are both efficacious and safe purges for calves; they will evacuate all slimy humours which line the coats of the intestines, and greatly help to corroborate the stomach by expelling the load of slime and phlegm contained in the cavities, and make room for the reception of milk.

A diarrheea in young calves is a good fymptom, and unless it become violent or continue too long, it should not be suppressed; because a laxative state of the body is natural, on account of their aliments and their tender state.

Disorders sometimes happen to young calves from difference of milk, and frequently from giving them too great a quantity; then the case becomes a crapula, and death is the consequence. Milk coagulated and become a hard curd, may frequently be found in a calf a ventricle after

after fudden death. This may be occafioned by too great a quantity of milk taken in at one time, or from an acid difpolition in the fluids. Milk is a kind of emulfion, or white animal liquor, refembling chyle, prepared chiefly from vegetables, and after it has been mixed with the animal juices, the spittle, bile, pancreatick juices, &c. is eafily separated again in the bag. It differs from vegetable emulfion by coagulating into a curdled mass with acids, which chyle and vegetable emulsion will not; acids mixt with them, precipitate a fandy chalky matter, but not a cheefy substance. If you pour Spirits of Nitre into any quantity of boiling new milk, no conflict or effervescence will follow, but the liquor divides itself into curds and whey; the whey spontaneoully turns acid, and the curd will turn to cheese as hard as stones, which shews that the most folid aliments are made of milk. So the like effect of turning milk

Pp 2

in curd may happen in young calves abounding with acids.

The milk of feveral animals differ but very little in their qualities. Woman's milk is the sweetest, their nutritious qualities seem to stand in the following order; woman's, ass's, mare's, goat's, sheep's, cow's.

The milk of fuch animals that make hard dung, is reckoned the most nour rishing.

SECTION II.

OF THE BLOODY DYSENTERY.

THIS difease obviously distinguishes itself by the excrements being tinged with blood. Bleeding, according to the demand of the symptoms and strength of the patient, is absolutely requisite, and ought

Ought to be repeated as the circumstances may require.

THE REMEDY.

The most became

In this disorder the milk is frequently coagulated in the stomach; to break its substance, give the following medicine:

Take Salt of Tartar 3j

Vinegar 4 large spoonsful

Powd.Rhubarb 3ij

Mix these together in half a gill of soft warm Water for one dose, and let it be given in the fermenting state; to be repeated four times in twenty-four hours. If the belly appear largely swelled, the case is often mortal.

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If the belly be not preternaturally diflended, the following medicine may be given for a coagulation in the flomach;

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it effectually breaks and evacuates the curdled substance.

Take	Powder	ed Rhu	barb	ziij
19010	Cream	of Tart	ar	3jle
	Roman	San State of the S	The Manney of the	зij
aticalas	d 53 60	Spired !	eds esi	break

Mixt for one dole, to be given in one pint of Barley Water every nine or ten hours, or occasionally.

The Philonium quiets the bowels, while the Rhubarb and Tartar is carrying off the flimy matter, the actimonious corroding particles of which prey upon the veffels and open their orifices.

Clysters are of great use in bloody dysentery, and therefore should not be omitted.

Take Half an ounce of starch, dissolve it in a gill of boiling Water, add half an ounce of Venice Treacle.

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This clyfter is to be injected warm, and to be repeated according to the urgency of the fymptoms, being a topical remedy, and stands foremost of all its tribe; it generally succeeds when other expedients have failed.

The Venice Treacle, in this compofition, establishes it of the first class in a dysentery, in as much as by its opiate quality it renders the bowels insensible of the action of those acrid pungent particles that corrode their delicate texture; while the Starch is a fort of plaister to the wounds.

As an inflammation, in some degree, always accompanies those fanguinary discharges; bleeding, and that occasionally repeated, must by all means precede every other mode of cure. Ipecacuanha Root is a noble specific in dysentric disorders: This drug works not only by vomit and stool,

stool, but is also peculiarly astringent; the exhibition of it in small quantities, so as not to put it upon exerting its force in the stomach, renders it a most powerful alterative, and singularly essications in a bloody dysentery. Three grains of specacuanha Root in powder may be given in svj. of Diascordium, mixt in a pint of the decoction of Comfrey Root, and repeated every eight or ten hours. If the milk is not coagulated in the ventricles, it will be a powerful specific in a dysentery, with the continuance of the above clyster, each of them repeated as circumstances shall require.

SECTION III.

OF A DIARRHOEA

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HE evacuated matter in this diffeate is not tinged with blood, except it be complicated with a bloody dyfentery, which

which is often the case. In the last stage of this disease, the desensive mucous of the intestines is evacuated with the slimy matter, having the appearance of small long pieces of slesh or guts; then comes on a tenesmus, and the disease is then absolutely endemical. If this distribute should degenerate into a bloody one, or the bloody one to this, the cure is much alike, and the cases equally endemical. The evacuated matter which comes away like raw slesh, has a mephitical smell, and ought frequently to be removed, and fresh litter put in the place.

In all dysenteries, diarrhoza, or too lax a state of the intestines, the following prescriptions may be used with success and safety. When the scouring is very immoderate,

Take Salt of Tartar 3j. Ven. Treacle 3ij.
Vinegar of Alegar, five or fix spoonsful for one dosc.

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The

The Vinegar and Tartar when put together will ferment, and it must be given in that fermenting state, and repeated according to the demand of the symptoms.

No prescription can be better adapted to the cure of preternatural evacuations of the viscera than the above; it will effectually answer the purpose whenever indicated, and a state and a solution of the original transfer.

If the external parts be cold, and the

of desoction of Confrey, Sugar ive of Lead 31 muibrookid sale Tj.

Venice Treacle 3jv

Powdered Rhubarb 311s

-unimo Virginian Snake Root 3ij

For one dose, to be given in Barley Water or a decoction of Comfrey, and repeated every eight hours, during the violence of the symptoms.

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Mixe

Half an ounce of powered Chalk may be given in each dole, to blunt and liteath the acid particles which twinge and vellicate the inteffines.

Take Chyocol aj diffolved in one pint of decoction of Comfrey, Sugar ve of Lead 91. powdered Chalk 13j.

Mixt for one dose, to be repeated every selection or eight hours during the continuance of the malady, or as occasion shall require of the malady.

Take Tincture Thebaic stij teleV ent guilde Thebaic stij televen ent guilde Thebaic stij televen Powd. Dragon's Blood sjy Decoc. of Comf. Root i pint

Qq 2 Mixt

300 LITT O'PH A MASS

Mixt for one dofe, to be repeated oc-

If a diarrhous be attended with a trembling, and the spirits appear sunk, let the following medicine be used:

Take	Valerian	Sylveft.	powdere	d si
CHARLEST AND AND AND AND AND AND AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY	Chalk in	SECOND PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	MARCHANICA PROTOCOLOGICO CONTRACTOR	
ited to	Trivia De evil	nes metal	Oxemeta not	1 6 01.
113121611	Venice T	teacte	60000000000000000000000000000000000000	3,3

Diffolve the Venice Treacle in one pint of warm Water, then add the Powders, for one dole; to be repeated every fix or feven hours during the continuance of the malady.

Those prescriptions, if strictly followed, will answer their intended purpose.

It is to be observed, that all constitutions are not alike, and the prescriptions must be varied accordingly.

SECTION

SECTION IN IN

which for safe date, to be repeated one-

WHEN a dysentery or looseness continues long, there will be a continual and ineffectual inclination to dung, which is properly called a tenesmus.

In a tenesmus, the pain is limited to the rectum or uterus, and the evacuation is little else but a mucous tinged with blood, if a bloody dysentery. This disease always happens towards the latter end of some inveterate looseness. Now the common cause of the tenesmus is an acrid, saline, and slimy humour, adhering to the coats of the rectum, and stimulating the sphincter of it, to those very uneasy, troublesome, and vain motions.

The indications of cure are three, viz. first, to evacuate the acrid, slimy humours; fecondly,

fecondly, to frongthen the affected inter flines is add, thirdly to remove the acrod monious and vifeid flate of the blood of at done if the calf is not too large.

For obtaining the first intention, the injecting fome detergent clytter will be the most effectual, such as the following and as

Take Great of Tartar Fifs. Venice .it rotal Treacle William Vater, dradud mixed with the volks of two oo bels Eggs, or Balfam Capivi siv. prepared in like manner; then take a gill of warm Water and preto nied pare a clyster; when lukewarm, lan onletoit be injected at the rectum, and retained there by the affine ance of a clout applied to the beniste anus two or three hours. by the following remedies, after the rec-

Actyfter of this kind may be injected occasionally; the clyster-pipe should be about fix or feven inches long; to pre-Take vent

vent the calf from fraining, it may be born up by the hinder legs till the clyfter is totally injected, which may be easily done if the calf is not too large.

for obtaining the first intention, the The following medicine may be given most effectual, fuch as the following at the

Take Ifinglass syj. dissolved in one pint of boiling Barley Water, owi lo and add aj, of powdered Rhubarb. -org ... For one dofe, to be repeated ocpared in like .vllanoilsonen take a gilt of warm Water, and pre-

This and the clyster, ease the pain of the guts, they turn out the morbific matter, and flop the loofeness.

ance of a clout applied to the The fecond indication may be obtained by the following remedies, after the rectum has been cleared by fuch clysters as occasionally; the clyithanoinem-stor, edt

about fix or feven inches long; to pre-Take veitt

Take Venice Treacle 3jv
Spermaceti 3vi
Honey 3j

Dissolve all these together in a pint of warm Barley Water, mucilage of Gum Arabic, a decoction of Comfrey Root, or the like, for one dose. The like quantity may be given every eight hours, if the symptoms demand it, till the tone of the intestines be recovered.

This will strengthen the intestines, and restore them to their natural duty.

The third indication may be effectually obtained by such medicines as the following:

Take Flour Sulphur 3ij
Nitre depurated 3ijfs
Powd. round Birthwort 3fs
Tincture Thebaic 15 drops
This

This may be given in a pint of Barley Water for one dofe, and may be repeated according to the demand of the fymptoms; it will remove the acrimonious and viscid ftate of the blood. same thatien Water, mucilar

A tenefinus may arise from many different causes: Sometimes from an inflammation of the neck of the bladder, and frequently from the matrix. It is sometimes attended with a prolapfion of the anus, the rectum falling down fo low as to require external affiftance to replace it. When this is the case, if it be not soon reduced, it is dangerous, the gut being apt to tumefy and mortify, if long exposed to the air. It is subject to relapse after reduction, when the calf strains, and it is difficult to keep up, in case of a diarrhoea. If the intestine be swelled, foment it with warm Milk and a little Allum. If if it be discoloured, and a mortification is apprehended, take Spirit of Wine and Rr foment

foment the tumefied part; then let it be reduced, with the fingers oiled for that purpose, and apply a compress to the part dipped in Rum or Red Wine, with a proper bandage, and lay the calf with the hinder parts a great height for some time. If the tenefmus remain obstinate, or if there be a great imbecility in the part, a proper truss may be contrived to prevent its falling down again. It very often happens that from a particular weakness of the part, the rectum descends lower than it should do, but that may be remedied by a mild clyfter made of Theriac. Androm, about fix drams, diffolved in a gill of foft warm Water; repeated as occasion shall require.

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Acquire to the section

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OF A COSTIVE HABIT IN YOUNG CALVES, AND THE CURATIVE INDI-CATIONS.

Tok a large strong calf,
Take Powdered Jalap 3jv
Cream of Tartar 3js
Powdered Ginger 3j

Mix these in a pint of Barley Water for one dose; to be repeated as occasion shall require.

The Jalap Root is one of the best purges we have, nor can any thing be objected to it but its cheapness.

The form it is prescribed in here deferves attention; the ginger being likely to prevent any flatulencies it might polsibly create in bowels of a very sensible texture.

R r 2

Take

PHY TO

Lenitive Electuary 3j

Powdered Ginger 3viij

Dissolve all these in a pint of warm Water or Beer, for one dose; to be repeated occasionally. If the calf be not very large, two or three ounces of Salts will be sufficient. Or,

or fick order takes and the lost lost from the

Take Cream of Tartar 3iijs

For one dose, to be repeated occa-

This medicine is very eafily prepared, and therefore very handy in occasions where the body calls for a remedy of this nature. It is cooling as well as laxative, and works its passage through the bowels without any pain. If the calf be weak,

Take

300

TOUR MANY

NY WALL

Take Powdered Rhubarb	3 VIJ
Liquorice	
Cream of Tartar	

desired themselves sized as for

To be given in a pint of Barley Water or Beer, for one dole; to be repeated as the symptoms seem to require.

This purgeth kindly, without gripes or fickness, takes off the load from the intestines, and leaves them stronger than before. It is an inveterate enemy to any thing sculking in the coats of the guts.

SECTION VI.

a contratement in

A SUDORIFIC ELECTUARY.

WHEN a calf has fwelled legs, attended with a lameness, or any other symptom of that kind, going under the denomination of the felon; the following

lowing medicines may be given with fuccels and fafety - Land Control of the land of the

Take Theriaca Andromachi svij

Make the whole into an electuary with a sufficient quantity of Treacle, for one dose; to be given in Beer, Barley Water, or thin Gruel; the interval fourteen or fixteen hours. Great care should be taken to keep the animal warm.

If there be the least appearance of an inflammation, bleeding is requisite according to the inflammatory disposition of the blood. Moreover a dry friction in every lameness and stiffness of the body, also in every other sluggish disposition of the fluids, is absolutely necessary.

one particular as as allocation

Mondoquou and The

The Theriaca Andromachi is a most elaborate and celebrated composition, the most capital alexipharmic, not only of our shops, but also those of all Europe. It had for its author the person whose name it bears; eminent in his profession, and Phylician to the Emperor Nero. history and should have been should be a social

From the great quantities made in the city of Venice, it has long obtained the appellation of Venice Treacle; from thence it is transported to most parts of the globe. It is an excellent cordial and cephalic, being enriched with many ingredients for answering all purposes of that nature. Nor does it merit a less encomium in regard to its quieting powers; for nothing of this class of medicine can be given either with greater fafety or efficacy, the dangerous effects of the Opium being admirably well guarded against by the pungency of some particular drugs that enter this composition. I shall shall he sidTand landling, wherefore bleading

ledlers

This medicine moves the circulation till the morbific matter is thrown off by Recretion. 1917 Sharp Larges Langua flom

SECTION VIL to the title of the title of

OF A LETHARGY, OR INFLAMMATION IN THE HEAD.

LEEDING is requifite according to I the strength of the calf.

This difease is caused by cold and phlegmatic humours affecting the brain.

The fymptoms are, a dull countenance, the external parts cold, a preternatural discharge of slime and matter from the nostrils, and many more obvious symptoms to demonstrate the difease.

THE CU

In this disease the fluids are too sluggish and inactive, wherefore bleeding leffens

313

lessens the quantity, and makes room for stimulating medicines, viz.

Take	Spirits of	Sal A	rmonia	¢3	ij
o brie	Camphice	To v	a arma		
	Honey		veren in in	3	ſs.

For one dose, to be given in one pint of thin Gruel, or Barley Water, and repeated every six hours, till the symptoms abate. A meat-spoonful of Mustard may be added to each dose. This thins the shuids, invigorates their motion by its stimulating properties, and drives out the malady by a mild perspiration.

When this disease becomes more and more nervous, and the dull symptoms attended with gaping intermitting flutters, and an inability to move, the following medicines must be used:

Bull our say E. S s

lefferry

dibody statefader svalaus bus the

Take

Mamoriano

Take Valerian Sylvest. powdered 3ijis
Theriaca Andromachi 3fs

Make them into an electuary with a fufficient quantity of Treacle and one ounce of Honey, for three dofes, to be given in one pint of Gruel each; the intervals fix or feven hours.

This medicine is intended to attenuate the juices, to break the cohesion of their parts, to destroy their viscidity and gluiness, and make them sufficiently thin and fit to flow in the small vessels with ease.

SECTION VIII.

The O'T ON A He FOR E N' ZOY.

THIS is a discase of the brain, and requires bleeding in a free manner, occasionally.

The

in Than

The diagnostic figns of this disorder, are a wild florid countenance, a strong pulse, and all the concomitant symptoms of melancholy.

THE LOC U. R. E.

mutter, large it the one the bland from the

Because this disease proceeds from a superabundant quantity of blood forced upon the meninges of the brain. Bleeding unloads the vessels in the head, and gives room for the reception of diluting cooling and assuaging medicines.

Take	Cream of Tartar 3ij
A Bas	Depurated Nitre 3jv
-19096	Jalap Powder - sjill
of the	rates participated by the second companies.

To be given in one pint of Water or Gruel, made warm, for one dose, and repeated every six hours during the furiousness of the symptoms.

take the following medicines

S 8 2

ni BolaV

This

This medicine will bring on a beneficial loofeness, it is both cooling and laxative, it refrigerates the blood and subdues its acrimony, by evacuating the morbific matter, and it draws the blood from the head into the larger canals,

Because this distributed is seen is a second with the second seco

OF A VERTIGO, VOLGARLY CALLED THE

IN this disease the animal imagines visible objects to turn round.

THE CURE.

Hemorrhages are indiffentibly necesfary, and according to the fize of the animal, and the symptoms of the disease, and to be repeated occasionally.

After due evacuation, by bleeding, take the following medicine:

ANT

with the principation and whom he mayor

Valerian

Valerian	Sylveft.	in Pow	der	3iv
Round I		March College College		
Nitre in			国际公司的国际公司	5分百世。30世纪50

With a sufficient quantity of Treacle make an electuary, for seven doses, for a large calf; each dose may be given in a pint or upwards of Barley Water, or thin Gruel, and repeated every six hours during the violence of the symptoms. Or,

Take	Spirits o	of Hartsh	orn	3j
即性學是5月27年8月	2017年7月1日 日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日本日	Andron		31
	English Service	Powdere	新疆的第三人称形式	3 V

Shake all tog shaw in bords till they

ile sebalament let mane SMA

Make the Gentian and Theriaca into an electuary with Treacle; then let the Spirits of Hartshorn be added proportionally, for seven doses, and may be given in Water Gruel, and repeated every sive hours during the violence of the symptoms.

bue drag off developes of hum part, and

bonoggal

This

This medicine invigorates the fluids, opens the obstructed nerves, and drives out the disease by force.

SECTION X.

continuation that

How to tream a TUMOUR upon the UMBILICUS or NAVEL, WITHOUT THE USE OF A KNIFE. TO be from the land of the land.

the violence of the feet primeral

T	TAKE	Spirite	Sal A	Armor	niac	3ij
						3jfs
	1.30	Comm	ion Sa	dad O	Theli	3jv

Central Powdered State

Shake all together in a bottle till they are intimately mixed; but do not cork the bottle during its fermentation.

Take as much of this volatile linament as will well moisten the protuberence, and rub it well in with your hand; repeat this twice a-day. A cataplasm, made of Oatmeal, must be applied to the part, and supported

fupported by a bandage round the body, and let a quantity of the volatile mixture be mixed with the cataplasm; repeated occasionally. This will infallibly either disperse or suppurate the tumour, either of which will effect a cure.

C H A P. XXXIV.

A SAFE PRESCRIPTION FOR MAKING A COW TAKE THE BULL.

o latero of which care toble to confin to

TAKE Black Hellebore Root powd. 3 fs
Capficum in fine Powder 3iij
Round Birthwort in Powder 3j
Bay Berries in Powder 3iij

COLUMN TO COMPONION OF THE PARTY OF

Mix for one dose, to be given in two quarts of warm Water. Just at the time of giving, add thirteen grains of finely powdered Cantharides, or a large table-spoonful of the Tincture of Cantharides: This is sufficient for a large strong

320 TOPHAM'S

fast four or five hours after.

THE POLLOWING FOR A LITTLE COM !

be mixed with the conspicion; rectains

er 1 - Di1	- TT-II-L	4.4	.da.ad	ALL THE
Take Black	Lieneo	ore how	HETER	1317
Capfi	cum Po	wder		3ij
	CONTROL OF THE	用的图像图像图像图像		12.55
pay.	Berries i	n Powd	Er .	34

Mix for one dose, to be given in two quarts of soft warm Water, and just at the time of using, add one table-spoonful of the Tinque of Cantharides; to be given fasting, and to fast four hours after.

THE FOLLOWING FOR A COW OF A WEAK CONSTITUTION.

Round Birthweite in Ployder

is tufficient for

Take	Round Bi	rthwort	in Powd	er Jis
eolis?	Capticum	in Pow	der is as	zij
eletra A	Black He	llebore	n Powde	r Biij
13 95	Juniper I	Berries, in	Powder	Lij

Mix

Mix for one dose, to be given in two quarts of soft warm Water; at the time of using, add half a scruple of sinely powdered Cantharides. If a cow take bull within twelve or sourteen days after one of those drinks, it is owing to the effect of the medicine. If the cow take bull in two or three days after the medicine, you may conclude that the quantity just suits the animal's constitution; or if four or five days, from the time it was given, the quantity is sufficient.

If any of the above drinks should irritate too much, one ounce of Nitre, dissolved in two quarts of Barley Water, will take off that irritation or pain; this may be repeated as occasion shall require.

The Capficum, when given in minute quantities, is an excellent fimulent in cold, fluggish, phlegmatic temperaments, in some paralytic cases, in relaxations and

insen-

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infensibility of the stomach, and for pro-

Black Hellebore is found particularly ferviceable in obstinate suppressions in the utrine passages. It is said to be purgative when applied only externally in fomentations to the belly, or even the feet of a man.

Cantharides are a highly stimulating medicine, insomuch that great caution is requisite in the use of them, a small excess in the dose producing not only a stranguary, but a discharge of blood, with intense pains about the neck of the bladder. A grain, and sometimes less, given to a man has had this effect. The remedy for such symptoms, where the Cantharides have been over-dosed, consists of plentiful dilution with emolient liquors, in which Nitre has been dissolved, also a small

fmall quantity of Venice Treacle along with it.

shadlar the sol state and every since

C H A P. XXXV.

outer prolegies. At routherment and

OF AN INDICATION TO EVACUTE THE PLACENTA UTERIUA, OR THE CLEANING FROM A COW, WITHOUT THE MANUAL OPERATION.

WHEN a cow has gone her natural or full time, the manual operation may be used, viz.

achelile a coming albert

Constantial size a region diministration

Gently lay hold of the umbilical chord, or navel-string, and draw it forwards; upon this the secondines, or burthen, will follow. Great care must here be taken that no violence is offered in drawing the umbilical chord too strongly, for fear the placenta should adhere to the uterus, from whence (in that case) it ought to be sepa-

Tt 2

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rated in a very gentle manner, and yet fo that no part of it be left behind, which might prove the cause of convulsions, violent flooding, and even death itself.

If the fecondines or burthen, adhere flrongly to the glands of the uterus, it must by no means be extracted by violence; but let the following medicine be given, viz.

Blac	k Hell	ebore i	n Pov	wder	3fs
Rou	nd Birt	hwort	in Pov	vder	31
Gra	ins of	Paradil	e in P	owder	Silj
Gen	tian in	Powde	er	Lilley	3fs
Jun	iper Be	rries in	Pow	der	3iij
2000年,阿阿尔		and the	en de 100 g	Marie Barrell	POSE W

For one dole for a large cow, and may be given in two quarts of foft warm Water fasting, and to fast five or fix hours after. Or, of our brode lead to placenta thould adhere to the uterris, from

. . .

vages od or intermed (each ted) at our Take

besst

Take l	Hellebore Nigri powdered 3v
STREET, STREET	Capficum in Powder 3iij
	Grains of Paradife.
二、一、	Round Birthwort

This may be given in two quarts of foft warm Water fasting, and to fast four hours after.

Successful adverse a beautiful disease a

These are excellent detergents in disorders where an evacuation of this kind is indicated: It keeps open the mouth of the uterus, loosens the adhesive parts, and gradually discharges the contents thereof, and restores the matrix to a found and healthy state.

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C H A P. XXXVI.

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OF A RELAXATION OF THE LIGAMENTS OF THE UTERUS, OR WHEN THE CALF. BED FALLS DOWN. double the street of the street and the street and

TPON the relaxation of the ligaments of the uterus there enfue three different disorders, viz. a bearing down, a prolapsus, and a perversio uteri.

of brief shall be maintained at a confession of

A bearing down of the uterus is its faling into the vagina, fo that its orifice may either readily be perceived by the fingers within, or by the eye without the labiaand the stoley time. vulva.

in it is min or probled to how a silver

A prolapfus uteri is its falling quite down, and hanging pendulous without the labia-vulva; but in fuch a manner, that no more of the infide than the orifice is visible to the eye; and if it be timely replaced

replaced and fomented with a little Brandy or Rum, the case may not be dangerous.

A prolapfus uteri is when the uterus falls down so low, and is at the same time turned inside outwards, and hangs pendulous downwards, like a slessy bag, with a rugged unequal surface; and this most frequently happens, and is carefully to be attended to; it generally proceeds from violent motions attending the extraction of the calf.

A bearing down of the uterus, or the like, may, and does proceed from a weight pressing and bearing hard upon it; but especially if the foetus be dead, or lie in a wrong posture, or from some violence done to the animal.

The Real Law or the resources to the executive of

When the case is a perversio uteri, which frequently happens, first foment it with Spirits of Wine and New Milk.

replaced

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If the uterus be swelled or greatly inflamed, work it foftly with your hands, and continue to foment the inflamed parts till it is fomething warm and gentle; then carefully separate the placenta or cleaning, from the uterus, by degrees as you find it inclined to part from the glands without bleeding, or any other symptom of violence. When the uterus is made clean and well foaked with a spirituous application, also the animal favourably fituated, let the uterus be supported by any thing that is clean; clap your hand, with the fingers drawn in, to the centre of the uterus; then gently, and by degrees, thrust your hand up to the barron, and so continue till the whole substance of the uterus is replaced, and retain your hand in that polition till the part begin to move about your hand, and become warm; then the motions or throws will not be so dangerous as to make it relapse.

The following clyfter may be used:

Take Venice Treacle

Ballam Capivi

Mixt with two yolks of Eggs, and three pints of Barley Water.

A clyster of this kind may be injected warm, whenever necessity feems to demand it.

went telapfee of this lind.

The like com-

The most approved method of preventing the uterus from relapsing, is to stitch the labia-pudenda with a shoemaker's end, viz. Take a suitable needle, prick it through the hips of the labia, fix the thread by a knot, leaving the lips about half an inch asunder for the evacuation of urine. The number of stitches may be determined by the violence of the symptoms.

Uu

A pro-

A prolapfus uteri is attended with danger, if not foon replaced; and a perversio uteri, for the same reason, is much more dangerous.

A prolapfus uteri, after it is replaced, may be remedied, by giving a mucilage of Gum Arabic, and a decoction of Comfrey Root, made according to the common method; it will gradually strengthen the relaxed glands, and consequently prevent relapses of this kind. The like composition may be used after replacing the perversio uteri, only adding Spignal powdered, two or three ounces in each dose; to be repeated once a-day, during the demand of the symptoms.

about half an inch aligner for the every-

HAHO termined by the viblance

C H A P. XXXVII.

A also become in the Market of the Arthur Poor Prin

UNGUENTUM PSORICUM, OR AN OINTMENT FOR THE SCAB.

THE scab is an epidemic cutaneous eruption, which exhibits itself obviously upon the external parts of the body. It is sometimes communicated by lean out-lying cattle. The concomitant symptoms of this eruption is a bad dead staring coat; the skin is full of scales, that lie thick and mealy among the hair, and is constantly supplied with a fresh succession of the same, for want of due perspiration.

If the body be plethoric, bleeding is indicated, afterwards give the following laxative medicines:

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fire in a ima , when melted,

add

Take

Take S	Succotrine	Aloes	0 3 V	or v	ij
P	owder of	Myrrh	зју	7 2 3 3 3 5	
	lour of Su	lphur	1 3j	(August)	est .

Mix for one dose; to be given in two quarts of warm Water, and repeated according to the laxity, and constitution of the beast. Or,

8			主义法法数		-	a - better his	1000	Į
В,	Take	Flour	Sulv	bure	A LENGTH	1995年 1986年	31	
够	Tabe	+ MORT	Carl	Construction of			3.	
Œ	Carco	THE REAL PROPERTY.	ELECTRIC STATE	是心理学习是	第二次 为第二个	to the service	200	į
3	S. Landan	Ethio	ne M	mer	10000	South.	318	ļ
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100	2 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 7 3	ENTERNANCE VOICE	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	(G-000000000000000000000000000000000000	\$350530 X FE	建于安治 第一里	STREET, STREET	

For one dole; to be given in two quarts of Water, occasionally.

In all foulness of blood, producing cutaneous eruptions, this medicine is very efficacious; but the effectual remedy is an external application, such as the following:

Take Tar four quarts, melt it over a fire in a pan; when melted,

add bijj. of Butter, and stir them till they are well incorporated; then

Take	Flour o	£ Sulph	ue.	cili the	B jís
ed los	Sulphur	Vivu	n franç	If any	3 xij
der or	Bole Ar	moniac	powd	ered	Jjv
care	Crude S	, Armo	a. finel	y powe	1. 3fs

string and all for wheel and In more warmen dece

Let those powders be well rubbed together in a mortar, till they are well
mixed and free from lumps; then let the
Tar and Butter flowly boil over a flow
fire, and mix the Powders therewith, by
degrees; when well mixed, take it from
the fire, and ftir it during the time of
cooling, to prevent the Powders from
fubfiding; when it is lukewarm it may
be used.

and combeque bur to aid the other

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Township destruction of the HOW.

HOW TO USE IT.

Let all the long hair be cut off, then rub every part of the body with the ointment, till the skin becomes soft and pliable. If any part should chance to be missed, great care must be taken to rub it also as soon as discovered. Take care to keep the beast warm, and let every place which the beast has rubbed against be washed with Quick-Lime.

In those cutaneous eruptions, termed the scab, this ointment, well rubbed in on every part, whether the whole carcase be affected or not, will be attended with the desired success, though the disease be ever so inveterate.

For ease, safety, and expedition, this gives place to no application whatever for the removal of this most troublesome disease,

CHAP.

course as in recent and disched wound

C H A P. XXXVIII.

OF THE PUERPERAL FEVER, COMMONLY CALLED AN OBSTRUCTION OF THE LOCHIA; A DISEASE AFTER THE EXTRACTION OF THE CALF; ITS CAUSES AND CURATIVE INDICATIONS EXEMPLIFIED IN A PROPER HISTORY.

slable beganning and early OR the first four or five days after the cow is delivered of her calf, a quantity of bloody matter is evacuted by the mouths of the veffels where the placenta adhered; this evacuation is large or fmall according to the conftitution and fize of the breaft, the heat of the climate, the manner of parting with the calf, and other circumstances. After this the flux decreases, and grows more ferous, it daily appears less red, and takes somewhat of the colour of pus. These phænomena feem to proceed from much the fame causes, CHAMir

causes, as in recent and digested wounds, they being nearly parallel. The evacuation generally ceases in about twelve or fourteen days after calving; during that time it may greatly vary in colour and confistence. This flux is generally much less after parting with a calf before its full time, than it is after parting with it at its full time. It is totally a discharge from the wounded vessels of the uterus, and it continues till their mouths are cicatrized. When the flux is natural and regular, the quantity is proportioned to the cause, the constitution, and the laceration of the vessels caused by the divulsion of the placenta from the uterus; its fcent is not feetid, its change of colour and confiftence gradual, without shewing any figns of acrimony, corrolivenels, or the like.

A suppression of this natural and necesfary flux is frequently occasioned by catching cold, especially the receiving cold air at the mouths of the uterine vellels; fometimes it is occasioned by the beast drinking too large a quantity of cold water; this brings on a train of ill fymp-

A suppression of the lochia is more or less dangerous in proportion to the degree thereof, and the time of its continuance, If the suppression be very sudden, and happens a day or two after the extraction of the foctus, it is usually the cause of an inflammatory disorder, and very often of reat and violent pains, and convulfive motions, a difficulty of respiration, and an inflammation of the uterus in a very great degree.

These disorders are sometimes mitigated by natural hemorrhages, and they are fometimes relieved by particular evacuations, as profuse sweats, an increased X x discharge 4年代 国际

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discharge of urine, wherein a large quantity of black sediment may be found.

The cause of the suppression or diminution of the lochia, is either an obstruction or too great a stoppage of the uterus; the blood veffels being either oppreffed or stopt up with thick blood, the blood cannot find a free passage to flow through. Alfo, cold taken in at the time of extraction, by which the orifices of the veffels, being now separated from the placenta, and confequently open, are conflipated and stopt up: And as the coldness of the body hinders this flux, so likewise various causes may suppress or diminish the lochia. fuch as may retard the motion of the blood or thicken its mass; so in these cases, when the body is exposed to cold, it penetrates to the uterus, and ftops eva-Asherithing a session as income may be

the farmaine vehicles, and the institute of

During the time the cow is with calf. there is a much greater flow of blood through the ramifications of the spermatick and hypogastrick arteries, which then pass through the membranes of the uterus, and by means of the placenta, supply the occasions of her fœtus, during the cow's retention of the calf; and, therefore, large quantities of refluent blood, returned from the foctus and placenta, through the spermatick and hypogastrick veins, into the Upon the delivery of the calf. vena cava. the placenta is separated from the uterus, all the fanguine arteries and veins, which pass through the membranes of the uterus and the placenta, are rent afunder, close at the inner superficies of the uterus. The

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consequence of this rupture of the fanguine veffels, is a flux of blood into the cavity of the uterus, and thence through the vagina ad extra. This flux is greater or less in proportion to the diameter of the fanguine veffels, and the impetus of the blood, and to the degree of downers in the contraction of the orifices of those vellels; to by the gradual contraction of the orifices of the ruptured veffels, the flux of red blood from the uterus gradually abates, as the diameters of those orifices diminish; so the evacuated fluid by degrees lotes its rednefs, and obtains the colour of ferum, growing fill more limpid and pale; till the orifices of the broken vehels are closed, and then the flux envery cerin. Upon the debrergefished the generated as deparated from the uterus,

Thus happen, thus proceed, and thus terminate, those evacuations from the uterus, which are called the lochia, or calf-bed purgations, and they continue longer

longer in some cows than in others, because the orifices of the broken vessels in some cows, are longer in contracting close, than they are in some others.

From what has been observed, we may easily understand, that the floodings which proceed from the rupture of the sanguine vessels in the uterus, and some incidental impediments which hinder the contraction of their orifices; as when the placenta happens to be separated before the calf be delivered from the uterus, and when the separated placenta remains in the uterus after the calf is extracted from the cow.

The best remedy, in such cases, is to let the person concerned in the operation, first deliver the uterus of its burthen, by introducing his hand into it and bringing all the sloodings away, but not that adhesive glandulous matter, which he will sind in the form of burs, or the like; this

will

will remove the cause of such stooding, upon which the orifices of the ruptured vessels commonly contract so much as to render the sanguine flux moderate.

If a flooding continue after the calf and placenta are brought away, it is commonly owing, either to clods of extravafated and coagulated blood remaining in the uterus, or a deficiency in the contractile force of the coats in the fanguine veffels.

By confidering the state of things before a cow's delivery of her calf, and the alteration afterwards, we may be led to the knowledge of the causes of those complaints which so frequently happen to cows after calving.

In a cow, before the is difburthened of her calf, the following things are to be observed, viz. That the uterus is greatly distended,

distended, and all the membranes which compose it are greatly stretched; that the ligaments of the uterus fustain a great weight; that the diameters or cavities of all the fanguine and lymphatick veffels are greatly enlarged for the conveying to the fœtus, the needful supplies of fluid for its nourishment and growth, and for bringing back those fluids in the course of circulation, after their subserviency to those purposes; that the intestines were very much oppressed by the burthen contained in the uterus; that by the coming away of the calf, the neck of the uterus, and the vagina, in its whole length, are violently and extremely firetched.

In a cow, delivered of her calf, the following alterations happen, viz. The uterus becomes empty; the coats or membranes, which compose the uterus, colapfe and fall into a contracting state; that all the ruptured vessels and their Contraction and Contraction

component

component fibres come to exert their natural contractile force; that the great preffure against the intestines is removed; that the cavity between the intestines and peritonium is enlarged.

Now it is very obvious, from the confideration of the foregoing particulars, That the reliffance made to the flowing blood, by the contraction of the fanguine ruptured arteries of the uterus, which naturally follows after delivery, may well occasion painful diseases in the uterus and lochia; for when the uterus is emptied of its burthen, and its membranes are colapfed together, the fanguine arteries are exerting their natural contractile force; the contraction of them, will be the ftrongest or greatest in those parts of the vessels which are most remote from the impetus wherewith the heart propels the blood into the aorta; confequently the contraction of them will be greater in the constraints and membranes

membranes of the pterus where they terminate: And as a greater quantity of blood conflantly flowed through the fpermatick and hypogastrick arteries during the cow's being with calf, than before; so when a stop is put to its slowing thro' the placenta into the foetns, it has no way to pass, but either into the uterus, through the contracting orifices, or into the spermatick and hypogastrick veins; wherefore it is no wonder that the blood in the capillary ramifications of those arteries, diffending them, presses too much the extremities of the nerves, fituated in their coats, and producing a disease and great pain; and, we may also observe, that the more quick and strong the contraction of those arteries are, or the greater the impetus of the blood at that time, the more acute must the pains be.

When a cold sharp air is admitted up the vagina into the uterus, it constipates Y y and

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and obstructs the fluids which should be evacuated to promote health: come convultions, and a total ftoppage of the lochia, which often ends in fudden death.

Now, all, or the most of those symptoms are occasioned by cold, and are attended by convultive paroxisms, and a retention of natural evacuations, which may be properly denominated a puerperal fever. It fometimes has for a concomitant fymptom, a vertigo, a frenzy, and the like, attended with a strong pulse, an intense pain about the uterus, and an abfolute tenacity of the veffels.

Convulsions very often proceed from a violent extraction of the placenta, or from a large quantity of concreted blood, or grumous matter, remaining behind in the uterus, after the extraction of the placenta: All this concreted matter must be extracted before

before we can reasonably expect the convulfions to ceafe. When there is a quantity of matter like clotted blood remaining, it ought to be taken out, by introducing the hand into the uterus, to bring it away by degrees, till the whole concreted substance is drawn out.

The danger of the difease and difficulty of cure, are generally to be estimated by the degree of the symptoms, compared with the time of suppression.

The common diagnostic figns of a puerperal fever, are as follow, viz. An inability to fland, firetching out their legs, violent convultions, cold extremities, an intermitting pulse, little or nothing evacuated from the uterus, with many other obvious fymptoms.

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THE REMEDY OR METHOD OF

First, Qil or grease your hand, then introduce it up the vagina into the uterus, and there carefully search all round, and what extravasated matter you find there, bring away; but if the mouth of the calf-bed be so strongly contracted, as not to admit your hand, introduce one or two singers, and gradually dilate the passage, till it will admit the whole hand. After the uterus is absterged of its grumous and coagulated contents, the following medicines may be injected into it, through a proper pipe, viz.

Take three pints of New Milk; one pint of Rum, Brandy, or Spirits of Wine; 3j. of Venice Treacle; of these prepare a clyster, according to common directions; then

put

TREATISE ON CATTLE. 349

put the whole into a bladder with a fuitable' pipe, and inject it into the calf-bed; three or four hours after the injection prepare a common clyfter, viz.

Take 3 (s. of Venice Terebinth; 3j. of Honey; 3ij. or iij. of Theriaca Andromachi. Mix the Terebinth with the yolks of two Eggs; then take three pints of foft Water and prepare a clyster.

A mixture of this kind may be injected every four hours, till the lochia begins to suppurate, which may be known by a large quantity of well digested matter slowing about the labia pudenda.

The following medicine may be given at the month:

1

Take

Take 3 is. of Black Hellebore powdered;
3ij. of Capficum powdered; 3iij. of
Juniper Berries powdered; 3j. of
Balfam Capivi, mixed with three
yolks of Eggs.

Mix these ingredients in three pints or two quarts of Barley Water, and carefully horn it in. If the beast be strongly convulsed, add Liquid Laudanum half an ounce. This dose must be given as soon as possible after the first clyster. If a repetition is requisite, one third of the quantity may be given twelve or fourteen hours after the first dose, and repeated occasionally: But, unless the case be very urgent, omit giving any more medicines at the mouth.

In cases so evidently dangerous, speedy remedies must be employed, or the attempt to cure, will be to little or no purpose. In this disorder, the beast must be kept warm, and as little disturbed as possible: When she is laid, the fore parts should be considerably elevated, in order to favour evacuations from the uterus. Every three or four hours give the cow a quart of good palatable smooth Gruel.

I do not know any thing in the whole Materia Medica, better adapted than the foregoing medicines; they evacuate the placenta, open the obstructed vessels, and promote a regular discharge from the lochia.

Sometimes there happens an immoderate flux of the lochia, flowing so copiously, or continuing so long, as greatly to weaken the beast, and endanger its life. Although the proper quantity of this discharge, universally, cannot be afsigned, different circumstances and constitutions requiring it in different degrees; yet, if there be a confiderable loss of strength, or want of spirits, a low, weak, or intermitting pulse, a syncope, convulsions, and the like; the case then may justly be intitled immoderate.

THE REMEDY.

Take Three or four handsful of Comfrey Root, boil it in two quarts of Water till reduced to three pints; then strain off the decoction, and dissolve therein half a pound of Gum Arabic.

Take 3ij. of powdered Dragon's Blood;

tbj. of calcined Allum in Powder;

ftir them over a fire in a pan till

the Allum cease bubbling, and

then reduce it to a powder, which

call styptic powder.

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This medicine gives deength to the

Take One gill of the mucilagenous mixture; ij. of the flyptic powder; to be given in three pints of warm Barley Water every morning during the immoderate discharge; ij. of powdered Chalk may be added in each dose.

For A CLYSTER,

Take 3j. of Dialcordium; 3ij. of Starch; dissolve them in three pints of but, boiling Water.

The quantity of this clyster and strength, must be proportioned to the size, strength, and constitution of the beast, and demand of the symptoms.

turned in the uterus, whether didowers,

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sid'E, or otherwifes In that the feet,

This medicine gives strength to the blood when its compages are too lax and soluble; it conglutinates ruptured vessels, and is of singular avail against immoderate fluxes, or preternatural discharges.

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How to EXTRACT A CALF, when it is presented in a wrong POSITION, or an unnatural WAY.

THEY are called unnatural positions wherein the calf presents itself otherwise than with its fore feet and head foremost, its back to the cow's back, and both fore feet parallel to the sides of the calf's head.

The reason of the fectus presenting itself in a wrong posture, may be its being turned in the uterus, whether sideways, supine, or otherwise; so that the feet, head,

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head, or any other part of the body may lay in such form in the uterus as not to admit of delivery, till the calf be put in due form for the operation. The umbilical chord, being broken, may also sometimes appear first; and so may the placenta uterina, and either adhere strongly to the uterus, or come away before the fœtus.

But the particular state of the case is best learnt by the fymptoms attending it, compared with what appears upon examination or fearch. If the throws and natural motions are regular and ftrong, the vagina and uterus fufficiently dilated, the waters evacuated, and yet the calf does not come forward; you may conjecture that the calf is large, or affected with a general or particular dropfy, as of the head, abdomen, &c. hand due new en obe willows to your the new

broken on the Z 2 2 to not have The

The danger attending unnatural extractions, always rifes in proportion to
the violence of the fymptoms, the continuance of the case, and nature of the
causes from whence it proceeds. All
unnatural circumstances of this kind,
ought to be reduced by artificial means,
and thereby rendered capable of extraction
from the uterus by proper assistance.

wards, and its feet against the top of the uterus, it is impossible to draw it away in that posture; therefore endeavours must be made to replace it in due form. Gently turn down the feet and lift up the head, and then the feetus will turn down. If the feet cannot be got into the vagina with ease, let the cow be put in a recumbent posture, so that the feetus and placenta will fall from the labia vulva; the feet may then be ordered to your pleasure for extraction, only changing the posture

adviscable to end avour to entrad whe call If the calf be dropfical in the head, is may be known by the largeness thereof, and the other parts are generally small and wasted. When the extraction cannot be made the ordinary way, on account of the unnatural magnitude of the head, a proper instrument may be cautiously used, in order to evacuate the water collected therein. Should the calf be dead, the fame may be done without danger: a dropfy in any other part of the calf may be treated in the like manner, due regard being had to the ftructure of the part, and the proper manner of making the puncture hard and evoluted

Now after the waters are broke away, if a foot should present itself, you may then push back the calf to rectify the

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other foot; whether hind or fore foot, endeavour to extract the feetus without turning it in the uterus; for it is far more adviseable to endeavour to extract the calf in the position it is presented in, than to attempt to turn it, because turning it may endanger its life, and is in danger of wounding the uterus.

When only one foot appears, consider whether it is the right or left, and so direct your search for the other; when they are both found and placed together, the operation may be performed the usual way.

ISOMETICALLY

If the head only presents itself, it is impossible to proceed whilst it remains in that posture; therefore the head must be put back or replaced; bring the cow upon her knees, the fætus will then fall back in the uterus, and give an opportunity to rectify it, for the throws are then considerably

TREATISE ON CATTLE. 3

derably weaker. When all matters are properly adjusted, let the cow rise and the extraction will be easily performed.

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If a shoulder present itself first against the mouth of the uterus, the case is very difficult, on account of the great distance of the feet from this part; the calf must be replaced as well as possible; the hand being introduced, fearch must be made for the legs; then confideration must be had whether the fore part or hinder part will come the more easily, and according to the fituation of the fœtus you may proceed for extraction: So when the calf presents itself in any unnatural form, the method of relief is to put it in a suitable polition for extraction, and to proceed accordingly. english salvi ed homen more

When the umbilical chord is broken, the cow is in greater danger than the calf, because the placenta is then so difficult to extract, extract; and if it should remain long behind, either the whole or in part, will cause violent slooding, convulsions, and even sudden death; whereas, when once the calf is extracted, the inconvenience attending it is soon remedied by a ligature; that is, by a thread or string tied round the umbilical chord or navel string, to prevent the flux of blood. When the calf is extracted, you must not tear away the placenta utera by violence, but gradually loosen it from the glands in the uterus with your singers.

When the common manual operation cannot take place, or procure delivery, and the fymptoms are so violent as to threaten sudden death to the cow, recourse must be had to proper instruments to extract the scetus; this is frequently the case when the calf is dead or dropsical, the cow weak, or when there has been any ill management through delay, &c.

and is commonly attended with convulfions, fyncope, &c. The inftrumental method of extraction, except that which is called the Cafarian Operation, is always death to the calf, if it be not dead before, and not unfrequently fatal to the cow, unless the operator be very expert.

The inftrumental methods of extraction are many, but I shall only describe one, and leave the practitioner to invent the rest, and adapt them to the various cases and indications.

chord, left the blacents be brought abor.

If the calf be dead, and the eew in imminent danger, the operator may, with his right hand, introduce a crook made for that purpole, in the form of a beef-hook, with its point turned towards his hand, to prevent its hurting the uterus; and having found the head of the calf, let him fix the hook in its mouth, in the cavity of the ears, or in the fockets of the

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eyes, or in any other part where he thinks it will retain its hold; there must be a good ftrong cord fastened to a ring or hole made in the crook for that purpose; then, if the feet be right or properly adjusted, let the operator proceed to extraction, this done, pay due regard to the umbilical chord, left the placenta be brought away, and thereby another difficulty arise.

When the throws are defective give the following dofe: many light has the

we many but Littlest and pleasing delicition and

mand at about the state of the prairies has Take Borax - 31s Cinnamon , Sala - 3ij

Mix them into powder according to art; to be given in two quarts of good Gruel. wor beent taiog sti daw . doo!

nunent danger, the operator may, with

This powder, where the natural pains are defective, will scarce ever fail of giving relief.

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A SHORT ACCOUNT OF WHAT IS VULGARLY CALLED FELON.

A LMOST all diseases, both internal and external, are denominated selon; it would therefore be but lost labour to attempt to give the diagnostic signs; and it is impossible to convince mankind of their ill-grounded notions. I shall therefore just say a little on this subject, and add a number of prescriptions which will infallibly answer their intended purpose, if properly applied, and treat the subject more largely at some future period.

In order to make any confiderable progress in any science, it is necessary to begin with the first elements thereof; we must first endeavour to comprehend that A a a 2 which which is the most simple, and afterwards that which is more complex; therefore in examining the nature of those diseases which are vulgarly called felon, it will be proper first to consider the most simple of that class.

Suppose, then, a beaft in perfect health, engaged in violent exercifes, fuch as fast driving, &c. fo as greatly to increase the velocity, friction, and heat of the blood, which, when it is confiderably fo, is called a februle state; this then is the most simple difease, arising from nothing but the increafed action of the folids on the fluids, and the re-action of the latter on the former. When a beaft is in this warm flate, the pores of its fkin, are relaxed, and very fusceptible of cold, by a too hasty cooling; the confequence of which is often a suppression of natural evacuation; the coat contracts a deadly colour, and the hide becomes hard and fliff; the cuticular DENIE. glands

glands are deprived of their fluids, which are therefore confined in the more internal parts, and the disease is properly called obstructed perspiration.

or opening my majorest anardida, byldes Perspiration is always obstructed, when the pores of the skin are so contracted as not to allow an exit to the common materia perspirabiles, or when the circulation is so languid that it will not throw off the requifite quantity through the cuticular pores and destinant numerous assessment w

claran menting and avoid a transaction of the later of the The matter of insensible perspiration is mild, that of provoked or accelerated perfpiration, commonly called faveat, rofembles urine, is oily, fetid, and yields a volatile falt. Sweat is the watery part of what is drunk, impregnated with falt, it is produced by changing or destroying the balance between the fluids and folids; and it must be acknowledged, that health sublists by a just ba-

lance

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lance between the folids and fluids, the relifiance of the former being fufficient to continue the motion of the latter; therefore sweat is produced by relaxing or opening the pores of the skin, by disluting the fluids, by dissolving the blood and accelerating its motion; so that whatever diminishes sweating or sensible perspiration too suddenly, may bring on an obstructed perspiration.

Infentible perspiration is the last and most persect action of animal digestion; the keeping it up in due measure, is the cause, as well as true sign of good health; and a deviation from that due quantity is a certain forerunner of a disease; therefore the best indication of health, or the want of it, is the measure of perspiration.

The following drinks may be given, at any time, when perforation is defective.

Take

Take	Gentian powdered to dent the fa	1
经查到南京经济党委员会	Valerian Sylvestrum powd. 3 vj	9550
BANKE COST CONTRACT	Laurel Berries req to mailtathis	599
	Ginger da nerive anne ged, vi bje	
WELL STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T	Virginian Snake Root and 3 vi	

Mix all those powders together, and secure them in a close por well covered.

nerigirabiles; it in a libby lacides and re-

to have the right a representation of

Whenever a drink is indicated take fix or feven ounces of this powder, and mix it in two quarts of good fresh Beer, made blood warm; when the powders are well mixed in the Beer, carefully horn it in; the beast should fast five or six hours before, and as many after it.

If there be a plethoric habit, two or three quarts of blood should be taken away, to prevent any bad consequence that might otherwise be created by medicines calculated to open obstructed cuticular glands.

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A drink

A drink of this kind will be particularly beneficial when there is a sudden suppression of perspiration; which frequently happens when the weather suddenly changes from het to cold

This powder will relax the vessels, procure a regular discharge or secretion of perspirabiles; it infallibly incides and removes heavy slime and putrid matter sticking in the folds and villa of the ventricles, polluting and loading them; imbues the seeble and slated fibres with volatile oleous falt; it corroborates, refreshes, and encourages the spirits to flow in a plentiful manner; it repairs the tone of the stomach, restores its natural heat, recals lost appetite, and opens the obstructed glands.

Seven ounces of this powder is fufficient for the largest and strongest cow, and to in proportion for all sizes, strengths,

TREATISE ON CATTLE. 369

and conflictations of different animals; and may be repeated as occasion shall require.

The following may be given to a cow after calving, in order to evacuate the remaining part of the placenta:

Take Powe	dered Ju	niper B	erries	3jv	
de luca appr	G	entian	. And de	3j	
ischiae diesa	+ Gi	nger	WEST.		
Any olly have	tive for	15 (6)		ck	是

This may be given in two quarts of Barley Water, Or, Man 4. 1861, and another

Take Spignal powdered Galangal Root powdered 3ij Round Birthwort powd. 3j.

delais into tax minors the disch This may be given in two quarts of an infusion of Penny-Royal.

description of this power with N. B. Spignal grows very plentifully about Sedbergh, in a place called Foulgill; Выь

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its top much refembles that of a Carrot.

The inhabitants call it by the name of Goldmoney. Or,

Take Powdered Juniper Berries 3jv.
the infufion of two handsful of
Savin, made according to art.

This may be given in three pints of foft warm Water.

When a cow's bag is swelled, give the following drink:

3	20.00	D1-	an ataun	4- 47-	100	は多いと
	lake	Powde	red woo	dy va	ierian	2119
N.	1250	Powder	ed Gen	tian		Zij
	Chica Date	4 / 6 / 6	e discount steray of	ALC: NO.	The state of the s	
17	0.67	Powder	ed Lau	rel Beri	ries	31

These may be mixt and given in two quarts of good Beer made blood warm, and repeated occasionally.

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A mixture

TREATISE ON CATTLE. 371

A mixture for what is called felon in a cow's bag.

Take Sweet Soap

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THE LOCKED

Make there into an ointment over a wolf of hories or cows an ounce, said wolf of the counce, and wolf of the counce, is a

As much of this ointment must be applied warm, twice a-day, as will well moisten the tumested part, rubbing it well with your hand. Bleeding must proceed according to the violence of the symptoms.

This ointment, if liberally applied, will answer an intention of this kind, and prove an absolute remedy, either by dispersing the hardness or suppurating it. If it tend to a suppuration, let out the maturated matter, when near ripe, with a puncture.

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blankets

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actify partion the arrival with a this thould be reputited two of the off of day, to

planters tracked in warin Wilter to cover

time or selong as may teen ue AN EFFECTUAL METHOD OF TREATING THAT TERRIBLE DISORDER CALLED THE LOCKED JAW and the sale of

O horses or cows an ounce of solid Opium, diffolved in Water, is a proper dole; to be repeated occasionally, viz. every two or three hours, and continued as long as may appear necessary, occasionally opening the belly with proper clysters. This treatment, internally, with the use of the warm bath, have been found the most effectual means hitherto made use of. Liquid Laudanum may be fubflituted instead of folid Opium; the dose of this to be half an ounce, or an quace, repeated according to the urgency of the fymptoms. What is here meant by the warm bath for horses or cows, is blankets

TREATISE ON CATTLE. 373

blankets foaked in warm Water to cover every part of the animal with; this should be repeated two or three times a-day, for some time, or as long as may seem necessary.

The clysters which are used for this disorder, may be made of Water in which an ounce of Valerian has been bosed, whether the clyster be of an emolient or purgative quality.

Note, If the above medicine cannot be given at the mouth, on account of the tightness of the jaws, the medicine may be given by way of clyster; repeated oca casionally.

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TACH Speated wording of the presentation of the fringe provide the presentation of the fringe provide the presentation of the warm bath to horse of covalidations where remarks the market cate of the presentation of the present

blouders forked to vigno Water 19 cover exerging partition and with H Dischauld he repeated two or three times a day, for

DIRECTIONS CONCERNING BLEEDING!

OF all the remedies recurred to for relieving the diseased part of the animal creation, where is none of such general use and advantage as bleedings so, on the other hand, there is none attended with more permicious and danger ous consequences when injudiciously applied.

A number of diseases are absolutely owing to too great a quantity of blood; and, in such cases, there must be an indispensible necessity for lessening its quantity proportionably.

Though, in the preceding work, there are pointed out a variety of occasions where veinasection is indicated, either previous

in all inflammatory diffempers, bleeding must not be omitted; fo, on the contrary, it is extremely hazardous to enjoin it in a low languid flate, when the spirite are too much exhaufted and depreffed, and, confequently, where nature is unable to bear the least evacuation.

A member of diseases are ablolutely to legight confiantly to be directed, and repeated according to the exigency, violence, and duration of the malady in peripneumonic disorders, for the first few days of their continuance. But it is in vain to expect any affiltance from thence, when once a suppuration is begun, and the morbid matter can only be thrown off alow

by expectoration, which bleeding would retard.

Again, in epileptic disorders, dysentery, or bloody-flux, fever, or any degree of painful heat in the bowels; you must bleed in proportion to the disorder; and this must only be done in the beginning of fevers, and abstain from drawing blood in their decline, because at that period they often decline from inflammatory to the nervous kind, when the chief good that can be done is by the liberal use of Valerian Root in Powders.

Bleeding again ought to be directed in large abscesses, where there is an excessive turgency from the flux of humours, and where nature is oppressed with immodederate heat; for by drawing away some blood, the suppuration is more happily formed, both in regard to time, and the complete discharge of the morbific matter.

In any dry hask cough, most diseases in the head, inflammations in the uterus or bladder, cholic, stranguary, nephritic pains, an inveterate scab, or the like; the opening a vein is peculiarly serviceable.

But in dropsies, jaundice, and all diforders derived from too great a relaxation of the vessels, or obstructions therein, remedies adapted to the respective complaints must be sought for from other quarters, without attempting to increase those disorders by abrupt and preposterous bleeding.

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OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING THE NATURE AND CAUSE OF CONVULSIONS.

A LL violent, forced, involuntary, as well as alternate, repeated contractions of a muscle are called convulsions.

of the welling on oblin them ale Whatever pushes the nervous fluid alternately in the convulsed muscle, may be esteemed the cause, and which may exist in wounds, whether it be a foreign, sharp, irritating matter, or a wound in the nerve itself. When nerves are over-stretched, pricked, or cut half asunder, they excite pain, which at first is sometimes dull, and fometimes very acute; first in the wounded part itself, afterwards in all the nerves in the adjoining or neighbouring parts; hence arise heats, tumours, spreading rednesses, fevers, delirium, convulsions, inflammations, an opening of the inflamed part, with a running of a sharp, thin, and often copious

copions ferum; afterwards follow the loss of feeling, withering, a stiffness and unmoveable-ness of the part; otherwise a gangrene, and then death.

All those symptoms will be more or less violent according to the degree of tension of the nerve, the strength and firmness of the part in which it lies, to which it is joined, and by which it is encompassed.

. A cold beauty to account to be the think

But if a nerve be cut asunder, it draws itself back and becomes invisible; the branches which are a little above the wound, stretch out and create obstructions and pain; but the parts below the wound become insensible, immoveable, and waste away or mortify.

If a wound be made in a visible part of a healthy strong beast, where it is not very tendonous, nor containing any large artery, the following symptoms arise, provided the wound be not exposed to the air, or to cold, and be kept from growing dry:

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The parts feparated by the wound, part gradually more and more afunder, notwithstanding the removal of the instrument, unless the puncture be very fmall.

The blood at first runs violently and abates by degrees, till it stops of itself, and afterwards becomes a bloody crust in the hollow of the woundation er de il saller ou sont de dans in contract sounded ross to opiniquionate MA with re

A thin liquor, somewhat reddish, but faint coloured, flows out of the separated fibres.

that and becomes transfer and because

The lips of the wound begin to grow red, hot, and painful, to swell and turn back, at the same time the bottom of the wound begins to rife and fwell, a degree of fever becomes fenfible, attended with thirst.

After a few days, there begins to appear in the wound, a white fattish sticking liquor, and is what we call pus or matter. be not expelled to the air, of to cour, one or

> kent from growing sleve Then

Then you will find the rednels, heat, pain, swelling, the drawing back of the lips of the wound, and the sever to abate, or entirely cease.

Or when external hemorrhagess leften the

By degrees the hollow of the wound fills up with flesh, growing from the bottom upwards, and from the circumference towards the centre, the brims getting together by means of a white, blueish, soft, and even substance,

over with a fcar. and covered

tell sing the motion and quantity of diffend-

If an artery, of no great diameter, and not too near the heart, be entirely cut afunder, it shrinks back and hides itself among the neighbouring solids, and thereby stops itself, and the wound succeeds as before described.

Convulsions may arise from violent hemorrhages, either internally or externally.

If a wound be sumefied and inflamed but a

and Wines to the wounded part, and to all parts

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When the blood internally coagulates and totally suppresses the natural circulation in the body, it must necessarily excite convulsions.

Or when external hemorrhages leffen the quantity of blood, so that there is not left a proper supply to carry on a due circulation; convulsions must necessarily take place. Cold received after excessive evacuations, or into a wound, may bring on convulsions.

The pain, and its cause, is remedied by relaxing the fibres; resolving coagulated matter, lessening the motion and quantity of distending matter, abating that uneven violent stretching, softening the sharp humours, or discussing the same, and expelling whatever separates or cuts the sibres.

If a wound be tumefied and inflamed but a little, it is a good fign; but if much and increafing, it is a bad one. In this case, bathing, anodynes, and the applications of nervous medicines to the wounded part, and to all parts

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of the body, where there is the least appearance of inflammation, are of good avail.

Sometimes blood falls out of the wound into the cavities of the body; then it ought to be taken out without delay, first placing the body in a convenient posture, and sucking the blood through pipes, if it is yet fresh and not coagulated; otherwise you must dilate the passage towards it, or make a new and convenient one for that purpose.

If the wound penetrate into firm adhering parts of the body, a passage must be made, through which to void all foul heterogeneous matter, by pressures, washings, and ligatures; either making a new orisice, or dilating the old one.

A wound may be dilated by a knife, or by putting in a piece of Sponge, Gentian Root, or such dry matter tied to a string, to prevent its falling into the cavity; such will dilate the wound, as it swells by imbibing the humours.

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If pain in any part, of the body appear to bubsel Shirtan CUNVOTOM AVAILABLE BUSTOM AVAILABLE BUSTOM AVAILABLE BUSTOM AVAILABLE BUSTOM AVAILABLE BUSTOM SOME MORE CARRIED BUSTOM BUSTOM BUSTOM STATE BUSTOM B

If the pain be fixed in one place; and does not dispect upon the use of proper reinchites and the part be where it may, enduation received move it by powerful disculants of Whylo factor pains entirely subside without manifest highest the case very often proves mortal.

The fafest and most approved remedy for allaying pains arising from complex causes, and for the throwing out the peccant matter, is Theriaca Andromachi, given occasionally, and thereby promoting intensible perspiration.

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be periodical, returning at a certain ho use the periodical, returning at a certain ho use the percent matter is not bred in the affected part; but is derived from some other. In such case, a gentle purging medicine exhibited a few hours before the time of attack; often proves an effectual remedy, especially if the place affected he in the abdomen.

of Sweet Almonds, given feed with the Oil of Sweet Almonds, given feed and effectual relief in external pains. And experience teaches, that spirituous ingredients mixed with unstroug ones are admirable remedies against pains, and infinitely preserable to the spirituous ones applied simply old another to be back. Associated

In all convultive diffempers, thick and muddy urine promises well; but thin white urine is no good symptom. Such as are troubled with spalms, mostly void great plenty of thin and clear urine.

arise from the stomach, by having the milk

coagulated therein through the scane of a foredy remedy to differe that congulation the diforder terminates in convolutions, when they key extended upon the ground, formesines violently convulled, lometimes almost motion lets; "in either cate tomething multipe given to break "that coagulation," and umbat the ftomach, fuch as gentle purges, &c. and and

By convultione is meant an involentary con Convultions in cows, after parting with their caives before their natural time, often prove fatal, without great care and good that inicial oppying belients original intensing but onescat amay abe caused emperative repletions our Convultions following a frenzy often prove mortals Indeed convultions following hay inflammation in the head are very dattecrous.

bevin convultive and nervous difeales, medieines of a warm and nounthing quality are a others, as in hypercarbaries, voiliosed hoog bi thin and clear uring. be. A corruption of bages, or want of rell, See. A corruption of

the Athrowing up meat of vomiting is a consulfive motion of the flourck, whereby its contents D dot d d z congelacité

contents are thrown through the mouths inmeal of detections through the pylorus—this
often proceeds from fome bad aliments, or
fome internal injury, by a push or the like;
-notion flomis semitement has from visualous
rawkn endeply is either a partial or an universal
convultion, attended with a deprivation of all
the fences, argund alimen as multiplicate to

By convultions is meant an involuntary contraction, or a constant immobility of some mulcular part of the body.

An epilepsy, whether original or symptomatical, may be caused either by repletion, or inanitions and By, repletion, when the blood and spirits flow unequally and involuntarily through the muscles and brain. By inanition, when the spirits hurry too fast from the brain, and some muscles are deprived of their blood and siner sluids, more than others; as in hypercatharles, violent hemorrhages, or want of rest, &c. A corruption of the meninges or vessels of the brain, wounds, contusions, and abscesses may cause the same.

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evil berigni proceding in his race great spair -weight in the heads id had an institivity in it take signing thin and coude wincen whiching round according as also mulcles and contracted sand luftly us perfect intentibilitynduring the parex-Im patris laft is a spery many ordinal fymps for which I moltly order neader lanerave men, and elicibrally too be beell preverely lier skept tract the flomach, fince the guts havenbeen always used to a relaxation, or at most but a

This diforder often happens to calves diffit lie in damp and goold splaces; and when an epilepip takes place with whole sydings and tender creatures, its food pure an end to their deine de in ione mulche, and endage orientaties

Convultions as I have hinted before, are involuntary and lasting retractions of the muscles of the part, and must only be imputed to those muscles which are subject to the animal's will, and are used to make such motions as are called ipontaneous; for the mulcles which perform those motions which are called natural, and are not subject to the animal's will, as the motion of the guts, heart, and ftomach

Romath were not hubica to fuch convultive motivity wally making histormitting nothersecions in throwing up, purging star beau le intenter fibres of the fromach and guts, accept throng ubuough, on have a fufficient quantity of ufpirits and spalmodic matter to holdsontrand maintain long that very great force which is required, convultively to contract the flomach, fince the guts have been always used to a relaxation, or at most but a flight eburractions which esapos be faid of those marte which pare properly called subject to convolions, fuch as are contracted by and iffue from the brain, because their fibres are joined in one muscle, and end in one tendon. confequently are ftronger; also the particular firucture of the part, may contribute to forinvoluntary and talling for the braw the pulcies of the part, and mult only be imputed

It is well known that whatever pricks, wounds, tears, or violently flimulates the folids, produces convultions and violent contractions; first, and objesty in the affected part, and may be propagated through all the limbs of the body dogmos!

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body, let itimulation happen in what part lo. ever, but most readily where there is the greatest collection of nerves; this is evident from the effects of bruiles, wounds, tec. from any thing hard and tharp, or from tharp corroding fleam, humour, or other matter acting as a collection of fmall pins or lancets, upon any of the fention folias; for there is in all the fibres of animals an elafticity ob ipring, by which they exert a natural power of contraction, however they are minimated thereto, whether by the command of the will, or by the action of tome material agent, sas well in every multiday as nervous fibre of the not worth our natice on the prejent of their torritus ray to enow that this a convenien

Hence it is evident that every particle of the folids is elastic, and acts for the relief of the whole.

A great number of diforders are included in the word convultions, having different names according as different parts are affected,

of beloggul or what eshes an able of her soot, let limulation happen in what part to body. The produce too much repetion more alire ever, but most readily where there is the

The caules being many, all confiderations of the caules being many, all confiderations centrely to be guided by those diffinctions.

A sudden falling down of a beast, and its being deprived of the use of its body, is called morbus caducus, from the sudden fall after the attack; but it generally goes by the name of an epilepsy, which is its true title: This has many other appellations by physical authors, anising from particular circumstances, not worth our notice on the present occasions for it is easy to know that it is a convulsion, or convulsive motion of the whole body, or at least of most of its parts.

A convultive motion happens when the blood or nervous fluid runs into any part with for great violence, that the nerves cannot be re-

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The causes of convoltions are all things that produce too much repletion for if a greater quantity of blood or nervous fluid emer into one musele, then into its opposite, and that involutionily, the force impressed thereby will be greater, and there will be greater inflation and contraction, and that michigut me direction of the will, it is therebeing deprived of the life of manuscript and morbus catucus, from the hithen the affer

Mende It may cally be underflood, that an epilepty differs from a convultion water in this, that in an epilepty, longation daddenly ceales, and there is an immediate profitation of the body. The rationale of all the flymptoms wherein an epiloply differe from a convultion, is the fame as that of the lymptoms of an apoplexy, or rather a vertige.

The cure of this difforder requires a diligent attention to know which extreme the diftenper proceeds from; then evacuations or refloratives must be used, according as they are respectively indicated. AT.

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AFFENDIX The causes of convultions are all thing that produce too much repletion: for if a enter into one and L. L. L. M. its opposite and that thwatentarily the tothe impreden ORAX, is accounted an efficaciona declar Revente divretic commencentuo mend promoter of delivery; for the laft, half a dram of it in powder, accompanied with half scruple of Saffron, the same quantity of Caftor, a drop of the Oil of Cinnamon, and a drop of the Oil of Amber. Trion relates, that an ounce and an half of Borax was taken by a young woman in miltake for Cream of Tartar. an uterine hemorrhage succeeded, so profuse that life was despaired of. The mean dole to a cow is half an ounce dissolved in a quart or three pints of boiling water. A mixture of Borax, with twice its weight of Tartar, diffolves in about one fixth part of the quantity of water necessary for their solution separately माना को से से से माना मानवाने प्रकारत के मन्

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Is looked upon as one of the principal diaporetics and antifceptics, also, as polletting fome degree of anodyne of antipalmodic power; it is apparently of great subtilty; it penetrates quickly, diffusing itself through the habit in a fenfible manner; taken in any confiderable quantity, it generally produces very uneafy fenfations about the flomach and præcordia, and often in the remoter parts; though it does not heat the body near fo much as might be expected from the great pungency of its tafte. Hoffman reports, that doles even of half a dram did not increase the pulle, or excite any immoderate heat, but occalioned rather a fense of coolness; and that on continuing the use of Camphor some time, the blood became more fluid, and the quantity of watery ferum, which the habit before abounded with, was notably diminished. In acute discases this medicine may be given to horses or cows, to the quantity of a dram for a dofe.

a dose, or a dram and an half, in conjunction with the same quantity of Nitre, or other substance of the anti-inflammatory saline kind. Hoffman observes, that this answers best near the crisis, or in the decline of a disease, that it is to be used with caution during the increase, and when the fever is at the height, more especially where the internal heat is great, moisture deficient, and skin dry; and that it is to be given sparingly also where nature is weak, where a tumidness and redness of the face, with vertiginous complaints, torpor and fleepiness, shew the vessels of the head to be distended; also in palsies, convulsions, and plethoric and costive habits. In chronical diforders, proceeding from a redundance of ferous defluxions, or from an impurity of the humours, and as an affiftant to mercurial alteratives, it is used more freely and with less danger. In some cases a little Opium is joined. which prevents the uneafiness that Camphor itself is apt to produce, and at the same time increases its operation by sweap, a mixture of However the Ecc.

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Opium and Camphor, being one of the most

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It has been generally supposed that this concrete corrects the irritating power of Cantharides, and the acrid stimulating medicines. It apparently corrects, in a considerable degree, the more active mercurial preparations; that is, it determines their operation to the cuticular emunctories, and by promoting their diaphoretic, restrains their purgative virtues.

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Camphor may be diffolved in watery liquids, and fitted for being commodiously taken, by grinding with Sugar, Almonds, or thick mucilages, adding the Water by degrees. A dram of Camphor, rubbed with a few drops of rectified Spirits of Wine till it grows foft, requires about four drams of fine Sugar; a pint of boiling water is poured on this mixture, the vessel closely covered, and the liquor, when cold, strained off for use. Vinegar, also, by this treatment, dissolves the Camphor equally with Water, and is often preferred in acute

acute diseases, whether putrid or inflammatory, as rendering the Julep somewhat more grateful both to the palate and flomach, and excelleasly coinciding with the medicinal intention. Almonds or mucilages render it completely diffoluble into an emulsion or milky form. A dram of Camphor requires about twelve Almonds, to which mixture a pint of some faitable aquous fluid, as the distilled Water of Penny-Royal, is commonly added, and half an ounce of fine Sugar diffolved in the strained liquor. In this form Vinegar or other acids can have no place, as they coagulate the emulfion, or at least render it incapable of keeping the Campbor diffolyed; but Nitre may be added in any quantity that may be thought proper, this neutral falt mingling uniformly with the liquer, and producing no feparation of its parts. Emulsions made with mucilages admit Nitre likewise, but not acids. Camphor is used also in unquents, for burns, itchings. and ferpiginous eruptions on the fkin; for these purposes, a dram and an half of Camphor. first ground with a few drops of Oil, are mixed with

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with a pound, or a pound and an half, of the White Ointment, "It is mixed in larger proportion with cataplalms for the throat, against inflammations of the uvula and tonfils, and diffolved, for theumatic and other pains in fresh drawn Oil of Almonds or Linfeed, in the proportion of one part of Camphor to two of the Oilest to assigned samulational tills visitablished.

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distonsint blocket, and jaudaice, and ceg m

The Roots of Madder have weak, bitterift. somewhat austere taste, but no remarkable fmell, they impart to Water a dark red tineture, to rectified Spirits and diffilled Oils a bright red; taken internally they tinge the urine red; and in the Philosophical Transactions, and the Memoirs of the French Academy of Sciences, there are accounts of their producing a like effect upon the bones of animals with whose food they have been mixed; all the bones, particularly the more folid ones, were changed to a deep red, both externally and internally, though neither the flefby nor divin the This root appears therefore to be possessed of great subtility of parts, which may possibly render its medical virtues more considerable than they are now in general supposed to be. It has chiefly been recommended as a resolvent and aperient, in obstructions of the viscers, particularly of the urinary organs, in coagulations of blood, in the jaundice, and beginning of dropsies it is also reckoned good. The root in substance, is perhaps preserable to any other preparation.

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These are employed, either as a general stimulas for raising the pulse, and quickening circulation in low severs, and in lethargic disorders, or for resolving topical obstructions; in this last case they may be mixt into an ointment. When blisters are intended to be made perpetual, or continued as a constant drain of serous humours for a considerable time; some Cantharides are added occasionally

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The enternal use of Cantharides, if the quantity applied be confiderable, is generally followed with a stranguary and heat of urine this intex being peculiarly disposed to affect the urinary organs, though applied to the remotest parts i this inconvenience is prevented or remedied by emultions or mucilaginous liquous plentifully drank.

Small dofes of Cantharides are given internally in suppressions of urine, and for deterging ulcerations of the bladder. They have likewise been found remarkably serviceable in seminal weaknesses and old gleets, in which the bestamic medicines generally recommended are often inessectual. In seprens cases also they have frequently had excellent effects, in virtue, perhaps, of their directic power: for so great is the consent of the kidneys with the skin, that the humours accumulated in the cutaneous glands may be discharged by urine; and the urinary liquor, when the kidneys fail in their office, sometimes transpire through the skin.

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Great caution is requifite in the use of this highly stimulating medicine; a small excess in the dose producing not only a stranguary, but a discharge of blood, with intense pains about the beek of the bladder: a grain, and sometimes less, given to a man, has had this effect. The remedy for these symptoms, where the Cantharides has not been greatly over-dosed, consists in plentiful dilution with emollient liquors in which some nitre has been dissolved, with the interposition of moderate doses of opium. It is commonly supposed, that Camphor given along with the slies, corrects, in some degree, its irritating power.

The fafest and most commodious form for taking Cantharides internally, is the spirituous tincture; which, dropt into watery or vinous liquors, mingles uniformly, without precipitation or turbidness. Two drams of the Cantharides, bruised a little, are commonly digested about two days in a pint and a half of proof spirits, with the addition of half a dram of cochineal as a colouring ingredient: some em-

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ploy rectified spirits, that, after it has extracted the virtue of Cantharides, it may be able to dissolve a further addition of an ounce and an half of Balsam Capivi. These Tinctures are usually given from fifteen to thirty drops twice a-day to a man. Half a scruple of finely powdered slies is a dole for a horse or cow.

IPECACUANHA,

Ipecacuanha, a flender root, brought from the Spanish West Indies, in short pieces, curiously bent and contorted, sull of wrinkles and deep circular fissures, which reach quite down to a small whitish woody sibre that runs in the middle of each piece. Two forts of this root are met with in the shops, one brought from Peru, the other from Brazil, usually denominated from their external colour, the first whitish grey, or associated, the other brown. The first is generally preferred, being found to operate with the greater certainty and mildness. Ipecacuanha has scarcely any smell, unless during its pulverization, or insusion in liquors,

liquors, in which circumstance it emits a faint nauseous one. Geoffrey observes, that in pulverizing confiderable quantities, the finer powder that flies off, unless great care be taken to avoid it, is apt to effect the operator with a difficulty of breathing, a spitting of blood, a bleeding at the nose, or a swelling and inflammation of the eyes and face, and sometimes of the throat; and that those symptoms go off in a few days, either spontaneously or by the affiftance of venefection. This root is the mildest and safest emetic that has yet been discovered, and may be ventured almost in the lowest circumstance where the stomach wants to be unloaded. The common dole is from ten grains to a scruple and upwards. In the Medical Observations, Inquiries published by a Society of Physicians in London, a great number of cases are mentioned, in which two grains operated fufficiently. In constitutions which bore vomiting ill, and which were greatly ruffled by the usual doses, two or three grains operated with great case. Where it fails of operating upwards it commonly purges, Fff2

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and fometimes confiderably; in this intention it may be employed in feveral cases to advantage, in conjunction with other purgatives, to determine its action downwards. I have found fifteen grains of Jalap, with two or three of Ipecacuanha, purge more than twice the quantity of Jalap by itself.

The Ipecacuanha was first introduced about the middle of last century, as a specific in dylenteries: and repeated experience has confirmed its efficacy in this diftemper, not only as an emetic, but likewife when given in fuch fmall dofes as fcarcely to effect the groffer emunctories. In common dyfentric fluxes, it frequently performs a cure in a very fhort time; not by its exerting any aftringent power, as some have supposed, for it does not appear to have any real aftringency; nor by its mucilaginous substance covering the intestines, and incraffating thin humours, as others with more plaufibility have inferred, both from its mucilaginous tafte, and from the ropiness and fliminess which it manifestly communicates to the

the contents of the flomach; but apparently by promoting peripiration, the freedom of which is, in these cases, of the utmost importances an increase of which, even in a state of health, is generally observed to diminish the evacuation by stool. In common dyfenteries, the ikin is for the most part dry and tense, and perspiration obstructed. Indeed this obstruction, and the conversion of the perfpirable matter upon the intestines, is frequently the immediate cause of the disease. most of the common diaphoretics pass off in thefe cases without effect; but Ipecacuanha, if the patient, after a puke or two be covered up warm, brings on a free diaphoresis or a plentiful fweat, by which I have often known the distemper terminated at once.

In putrid or malignant dylenteries, or where the patient breathes a tainted air, it has not been found equally fuccessful; it here requires to be continued feveral days, or repeated as an evacuant, with the farther affiftance of Rhubarb, Cordials, Antifceptics, and mild Opiates, or Astringents.

Where

Where plentiful evacuation is necessary, or the offending matter is deeply lodged, and the operation can be borne without inconvenience, the Ipecacuanha is most advantageously given in small doses, and repeated at proper intervals, till a vomiting or purging comes on.—

From Dr. Pringle's Observations on the Diseases of the Army.

JUNIPER BERRIES

These Berries are useful carminatives, detergents, and diuretics. Among the aromatics, that have been tried in composition with Juniper Berries, sweet Fennel Seeds, and Carraway Seeds, seem the best adapted to improve the slavour; a Cordial Water is prepared in the shops, by drawing off a gallon of Proof Spirits from a pound of the Berries, and an ounce and an half of each of the Seeds; the water is strongly impregnated with the volatile virtue of the Berry.

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Turnips are accounted falubrous food, demulcent, detergent, somewhat laxative and diuretic; but in weak stomachs to produce slatulencies, and prove difficult of digestion; the liquor, pressed out from them after boiling, is sometimes taken medicinally, in coughs and disorders of the breast.

CAMPEACHY WOOD, OR LOGWOOD.

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This Wood, imported from America as a dying drug, has of late been introduced into medicine, and found to be a very useful reftringent and corroborant, in diarrheeas, dysenteries, and other disorders arising from a laxity of the solids. It has a sweetish sub-astringent taste, and no remarkable smell: Extracts made from it, by Water and Spirits, have a great degree of sweetness mixed with a mild grateful astringency. It gives a deep purplish red tincture, both to watery and spirits out the same and spirits of the same and same and spirits of the same and same an

rituous menstrua; and frequently tinges the stools, and sometimes the urine of the same colour; of this the patient ought to apprized, that he may not be alarmed, by judging it to be owing to blood.

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To make the extract of Logwood, the wood should previously be reduced to fine powder, which is to be strongly boiled in the water, in the proportion, for example, of a pound to a gallon, till half the liquor is wasted; the powder will still give a considerable impregnation to the same quantity of fresh water, and this repeatedly for four or five times; the extract obtained by inspissaring the decoctions of a dark blackish colour in the mass, tinges water a fine red, like that of the liquor before inspissarion, but does not totally dislove; it is given in doses of a scruple or upwards.

Extracts mare tan haby You mand Spicies, have a great degree of forcemels mixed with

softengent talks, and no remarkable fmell:

juice of oriental tree, of which we have no certain

certain account; it comes over in globes or drops of various colours and magnitudes; the best fort is somewhat transparent, friable, in fome degree uncluous to the touch, of an uniform brownish, or reddish yellow colour, often freaked internally with whitish semicircular veins, of a moderately strong, not disagreeable fmell, and a lightly, pungent, very bitter tafte. accompanied with an aromatic flavour, but not fufficient to prevent its being naufeous to the palate. This bitter aromatic gummy refin, is a warm corroborant, deobstruent, and antifecptie. It is given from a few grains to a seruple, and upwards, in uterine obstructions. putrid fevers; &c. and is often employed also as external antisceptic, and Myrrh dissolves almost totally in boiling water; but as the liquor cools, a portion of refinous matter fubfides; the strained solution is of a dark vellowish colour, fomewhat turbid, fmells and taftes strongly of the Myrrh, and retains both its tafte and a confiderable share of its scent. Rectified Spirit diffolves less of this concrete than Water, but extracts more perfectly that . Shirts

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part in which its bitterness, flavour, and virtues reside. Tincture of Myrrh, made by digesting three ounces of the concrete in a quart of rectified or proof Spirit, is kept in the shops, and given internally, from fifteen drops to a tea-spoonful; but oftener used externally for wounds or ulcers, or where the bones are laid bare.

CAPSICUM, OR GUINEA PEPPER.

This is a native of the East and West-Indies, and raised in some of our gardens. This fruit, when fresh, discovers to the organs of smell, a penetrating acrid halitus, which in drying is dissipated; its taste, whether fresh or dry, is extremely pungent and acrimonious, setting the mouth as it were on fire, and producing a painful burning vellication of long continuance, like that occasioned by Arum Root, but more of the warm aromatic kind.

Guinea Pepper is sometimes given in minute quantities, as one of the highest stimulants,

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lants in cold, fluggish, phlegmatic temperaments, in some paralytic cases, in relaxations and insensibility of the stomach, and for promoting the efficacy of aloetic medcines, and the deobstruent gums in uterine disorders.

It is observable that this fruit, perhaps the strongest of the aromatic stimulants, is used freely, as is said, by the natives even of the warm climates: Possibly these pungent anti-sceptics, may there be more salubrious than they are in general among us, as they seem qualified to resist or correct the putridinous colliquation of the humours which immoderate heat produces.

SENEKA, OR SENEGAW MILKWORT, RATTLESNAKE ROOT MILKWORT.

It is a native of Virginia, Pensylvania, and Maryland. The root of this plant, is faid to be the specific of the Senegaw Indians, against the poison of the bite of the Rattlesnake, and to be effectual, when used early, even in the G g g 2 middle

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middle of the Summer heats, when the polion is in its highest vigour, and when all other antidotes fail. The powder, or a decoction of the root, is taken internally, and either the powder, or cataplasms made of it, applied to the wound.

ad aquality think that their successed all

Dr. Tennant, observing that this poison produces symptoms, resembling those of pleurisies and peripheumonies, a difficulty of breathing, cough, spitting of blood, and a strong quick pulse, conjectured that it might be serviceable in those distempers also; and from the trials made by the Gentlemen in the French Academy, as well as those mentioned by him, its virtues appear to be great. It made the sizy blood sluid, procured a plentiful spitting, increased perspiration and urine, and sometimes purged or vomited a little.

The usual dose was thirty or thirty-five grains of the powder, or three spoonsful of a decoction, prepared by boiling three ounces

Development and

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of the root in a quart of water, till near half the liquor is confumed.

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The Seneka Root has been tried likewise in hydropic cases, and found, in some instances, to procure a copious evacuation by stool, urine, and perspiration, after the common purgatives and diuretics had failed. It is said to have been serviceable also in the rheumatism and gout. The taste of this root is bitterish and somewhat aromatic, sollowed by a considerable pungency. Its virtue is extracted both by water and rectified spirits, though the powder, in substance, is supposed to be more effectual than either the decostion or tincture.

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The leaves and tops of Savin have a moderately strong smell, of the disagreeable kind, and a hot bitterish taste. They give out a great part of their active matter by watery liquors, and the whole to rectified spirit. Distilled with water they yield a large quantity of effential oil. Savin is a warm stimulant and aperient; supposed to be particularly serviceable in uterine obstructions, proceeding from a laxity or weakness of the vessels, or a cold sluggish indisposition of the juices. The distilled oil is accounted one of the most potent emmenagogues; it is likewise a strong diuretic; and, as Boerhaave observes, impregnates the urine with its smell.

SOAP-LEY, TO MAKE.

ובילים או בת ומובי-ותבליפית

Equal parts of Quick-Lime and Pot-Ashes, are sprinkled with so much water as will sake the Lime; more water is then added, the whole stirred together and suffered to stand a day or two; the liquour poured off clear from the undissolved Lime, is the common Soap-Ley.

SQUILL, OR SEA-ONION.

Central experience has toot thewn that

Taken internally, it acts as a powerful attemuant and aperient; it promotes expectoration and urine; it is one of the most certain diuretics uretics in dropfical cases, and one of the best for deterging the lungs. The dose to a horse is two drams, either made into a ball, or given in a liquid form.

S U G A R.

This sweet saline substance, appears on all trials completely neutral, and unites with most kinds of humid bodies, without altering their native qualities; it serves as an inter-medium for uniting together some bodies naturally repugnant, as distilled oils and water; on the fame principle, it impedes the coagulation of milk, and the separation of its butyraceous part. Sugar, in consequence of this property, is supposed to unite the unctuous part of the food with the animal juices. Hence, some have concluded, that it increases corpulence or fatness. General experience has not shewn that Sugar produces any of these effects in any remarkable degree; its moderate use appears to be innocent, and, perhaps, of all that have yet been discovered, it is the most universally innocent

AIG APPENDIA

innocent and inoffensive, as well as the most

Sugar preserves both animal and vegetable substances from putrefaction, and appears to possess this power in a higher degree than the common alimentary Salt. I have seen animal sless preserved by it, untainted, for upwards of three years. From this property, it has sometimes been applied externally as a ball-samic and antisceptic.

FIXT ALKALINE, OR LIXIVIAL SALT.

tor, white together land bodies attach warter

These are obtained from the ashes of vegetables, by nacerating or boiling them in water, and afterwards evaporating the lev till the falt remains dry. It is fixt and fusible in the fire, deliquiates in a moist air, dissolves in equal its weight of water, and is never found to assume a chrystaline form. Saturated solutions of them in water, corrode the solid parts of animals, dissolve fats and oils into saponacious compounds, and liquify almost all the animal

APPENDIX. WA

animal humours, except, perhaps, only milk, which, when heated, they coagulate. Diluted largely with water, and drank warm in bed, they generally excite fweat, if that evacuation is not favoured by external warmth, they operate chiefly by urine, of which, in many cases, as maniacal and hydropic ones, they frequently procure a copious and falutary discharge: they also loosen the belly; and in costive habits, where the direct purgatives give only a temporary relief, they render the benefit more lafting. They feem to act, in general, by flimulating and deterging the folids, and resolving viscidities of the humours, and by these means, opening obstructions, or promoting fecretion, in all the organs, through which they pais. The dole is from two or three grains, to fifteen or twenty. In fome cases it has been extended, with advantage, to a dram; that they may be given and continued for some time, with safety, in very confiderable doses, appears from the experience of those, who have taken the strong solution of them called Soap-Leys, for the relief of Hhh calculous

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calculous complaints. In putrid disorders, and a colliquated state of the humours, these Salts have been generally condemned; for though they have been lately discovered to resist putrefaction, both in the sluids and solids of dead animals; yet, in living ones, they apparently increase the colliquation with which all putrid diseases are accompanied.

Among all the known vegetables, or vegetable productions, there are none from which a pure alkaline Salt is obtainable, so easily and in so large a quantity, as from the acid essential Salts, such as Tartar. If red or white Tartar be burnt with a moderately strong sire, it soon turns to white ashes, which yield, on the first elixation, a strong siery Salt, of a snowy whiteness, amounting to about one-fourth of the weight of Tartar. A pure and strong alkaline solution is obtained, by exposing to the air, in a moist place, either the Salt or the white Ashes of Tartar; the alkaline imbibes, in a few days, so much of ærial moisture, as to run wholly into a liquor, leav-

YVIIIME.

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ing a confiderable quantity of earthy matter. how highly foever the Salt has been purified before. Alkaline Salts, prepared for common uses, in the way of trade, are chiefly from wood; of which, in some parts of Germany and Russia, large piles are burnt on purpose; the pureft of these is called, from its colour, Pearl Ashes; which may, without much difficulty, by folution, be made nearly as pure as the Salt of Tartar, and commonly supplies its place in the shops; the more impure Salts are called Pot Ashes, the strongest of which is brought from Russia. Dulcified Spirits of Sal Armoniac, is made by taking three pints of proof Spirit, to which are put four ounces of Sal Armoniac, and fix of any fixt alkaline Salt, and one half the liquor drawn off with a gentle heat. The distilled liquor, confisting of the purely spirituous part of the proof Spirit confiderably impregnated with the volatile alkali of Sal Armoniac, is called dulcified Spirit of Sal Armoniac, and lately come into esteem. both as a medicine and a menstrua.

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SCURVY.

but SuC U R V Y - G R A S S.

incurred of the same that have the same Scurvy-Grafs is a powerful antisceptic, attenuant, and aperient; it manifestly promotes the fenfible excretions, particularly urine, without heating or irritating, fo much as might be expected, from its great pungency. It is one of the capital antiscorbutic herbs, and in this intention has been principally made use of, in conjunction generally, with mild vegetable acids, or fubstances of less acrimony, as Orange juice, Sorrel, &c. It is of service also in paralytic and cachectick indispositions, and in wandering rheumatic pains of long continuance, unaccompanied with a fever, called by Sydenham, the Scorbutic Rheumatism. Dr. Lewis fays, he has had frequent experience of the efficacy of the composition, which he prescribes in this commonly obstinate distemper, and which, he fays, if the public had not outweighed private advantage, he should have concealed; to wit, fixteen parts of fresh made conserve of Garden Scurvy-Grass, eight of conserve

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conserve of Wood Sorrel, and fix of the compound powder of Arum Root, made up with Syrup of Orange Peel into an electuary, of which two drams are to be taken thrice a-day for a month, along with some ounces of a distilled water impregnated with Scurvy-Grass, Mint, Nutmegs, among different aromatic materials made trial of for covering the ill flavour of Scurvy-Grass, Nutmegs seemed to answer best. The fresh leaves beaten into a conserve, with thrice their weight of sine Sugar, may be kept in a close vessel, without hurting the medicine, for many years,

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